ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,030—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th Aug.
† SIAM	3200	800	H. T. Weigheil	18th "
R. HYDASPES	2206	455	E. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5145	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3200	800	H. T. Weigheil	15th " Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	W. Crewe	22nd Sept.
† ASSAM	3040	500	T. F. Creery	29th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3267	900	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3200	5 0	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5145	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

23rd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,195	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GERKLA	F. Kossovich	4,233	350	9th September.
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 9, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCES DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1893. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th August.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,320	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 9, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examinations and Veterinary Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses boarding at Livery on Commission Terms, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions promptly executed. Buying and selling of horses with many years' practical experience. Horses broken in and double harnessed in the yard. Horses for Sale. Riding Horses, Rs. 25 to 100. Harness, Rs. 25. The Horse-Shoeing Forge has the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of shoeing is done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 13th August, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 2 078 tons, on the 10th August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

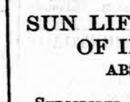
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£150,000.
Funds in Government Securities.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
Surrender Value Liberal,
Immediate Settlement of Claim.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums Limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.
20	2 7 1	3 0 9	3 6 4	4 0 4
25	2 9 6	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
30	2 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
35	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 0
40	3 5 9	3 13 5	4 3 10	4 15 6
45	3 11 10	4 2 3	4 8 8	5 4 9
50	4 4 10		5 0 1	5 12 7

Intermediate Ages and Larger Amounts at Proportionate Rates.

The old SUN LIFE OFFICE, OF LONDON, guarantees a Bonus of Rs. 2 per cent. or Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on every participating Policy as described in the Prospectus.

So long as a Surrender Value remains in the Company's hands A POLICY CANNOT LAPSE.

The Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are borne by the Company.

Natives of India are Insured at the same Rates as Europeans.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by GEO. LUCAS KEMP, or ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD.

Manager, CALCUTTA. *Chief Agents,* BOMBAY.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12, per annum.

MONSOON REQUISITES.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	Rs. 2- 8,	Rs. 3- 4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs. 9- 8
Credit	„ 2-12,	„ 3-10,	„ 5-0,	„ 6-0,	„ 10-12

RAIN GAUGES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Made expressly for the Company with Burnished Copper Funnel, Receiver, and Glass Measure graduated to 100th of an inch.....each.	9 0	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

GENT'S BEST PARAGON FRAMES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
A Large Assortment	from 6 12 to 24 0	from 7 12 to 27 0
LADIES'	from 8 0 to 18 0	from 9 0 to 20 0

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIVER

HEADACHE AND DEPRESSION,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE OR SHOULDERS,
SALLOW COMPLEXION,

And other Symptoms of Liver Complaint ARE ALL promptly removed by the Use of

KEMP'S TONIC LIVER GRANULES.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR FELT HATS. FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
SOFT (CLERICAL),
GREY,
VARSITY CAPS

Rs. 8-8.

Rs. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & CO.,

HATTERS
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR

SHOWROOMS

A Large Variety of the Newest Styles

IN DRESS FABRICS,

COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS. | MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS. | WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.

HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM—PIANOFORTES.

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM :—

	Cash price. Rs. as.	For 12 months per month. Rs. as.	For 24 months per month. Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Ind an Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example :—

Cash Price of Piano	Rs. 875	12 Months' purchase-value of Piano	Rs. 672
By Cash in advance	„ 275	Or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months	„ 40
Balance	„ 600		
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase	„ 72		
Total	„ 672	=12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.	Total „ 712=24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MOTHER DUDLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE CURE

Gives instantaneous relief in all Cases of Tooth and Ear-ache. 4s. 6d. of all Chemists.

"CHALLENGE"

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of

New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32 8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	„	37 8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	„	3 8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35 0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	„	55 0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed

ABSOLUTELY
PURE.

It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—

MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable D alers.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only Vegetable Remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમ-ની કું૰
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mails. Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TIVOLI THEATRE,
LATE SKATING RINK,
(Opposite Victoria Terminus).
COMMENCING MONDAY, 14th August.
Return of
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Farewell to India!
MONDAY,—BOCCACIO.
TUESDAY,—FALKA.
WEDNESDAY,—DOROTHY.
THURSDAY,—THE MOUNTEBANKS.
FRIDAY,—PAUL JONES.
SATURDAY,—ALLADIN.
PRICES:—Rs. 3; Rs. 2; & Re. 1.
Plan of Seats at S. UNDY & Co., Ld.
FAREWELL TO INDIA!

THE s. s. "ETONA" has ARRIVED from LONDON via KURRACHEE with a GENERAL CARGO, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested TO PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatsoever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
JAMES, MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Bombay, 10th August, 1893. Agents.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 5, Tramontan Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4.30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1.—To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors.
4.—To elect Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 24th instant, inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRESTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, 10th August, 1893.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MULLA HYDERALI MULLA TYABALI late of Aurangabad, Bora Mahomedan, Inhabitant, deceased.
ABDUL TYAB MULA HYDERALI, the eldest son of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
W. LANE,
The 2nd Day of August, 1893.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.
Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid, Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy .....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.
The Famous
MARIA CHRISTINA BRANDS.

					Rs.	a.
Manilla Specials	No.	1	per box of	50	5	0
Do. do.	,,	2	,,	100	8	0
Do. do.	,,	3	,,	100	5	8
Do. Ordinary	,,	2	,,	100	6	0
Do. do.	,,	3	,,	100	4	8
Do. do.	,,	4	,,	100	4	0
Do. do.	,,	5	,,	100	3	8

All the above are carefully selected and Packed Specially by my AGENT at MANILLA.
SOLE AGENT:—
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 4. No rate Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ishar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs 40, 42 and 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BRONKO, a Speciality for BROWN BOOTS, 8 As.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

DELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—32, Meadows Street, Fort.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a first-class RETOUCHER. A really qualified man need apply with Samples to ANDERSON and GRAM, Photographers, Trimulgherry.

MATCHLESS ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. Flowery, at Re. 1-8 and Re. 1-12; Extra fine, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-10; Unsorted, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-6 per lb. Spring Crop, fresh Consignment.—MORTON MAJU and Co. Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD.—A number of DOGS, just arrived, from England. Bull and Bull Terrier, Fox Terriers, Irish and Scotch. Can be seen by applying to J. KING, Alexandra Hotel, Frere Road.

WHY not Buy all your Oilman's Stores, Wines and Spirits, Aerated Waters, Patent Medicines, &c., from PEARSES at Rates quite as Cheap, nay Cheaper than Market Prices?—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN Officer in the Bengal Staff Corps (Gurkha Regiment) will EXCHANGE to the Bombay Staff Corps. For detail apply to "F." care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bankers and Army Agents, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has lived on the Continent for many years, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Excellent References. Terms Moderate. Apply to "P. L. M." care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay is one Mofussil postage extra.

FINE AIRY ROOM, suitable for Two Gentlemen. Situate in Fort, with First Class Table, Rs. 90 each. Apply "No. 20," care of this paper.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-3, postage Annas 4.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gas-ette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 18th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Thorne, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR, Kashmir.

LADIES' AND GENT'S, RUBBER GOLOSHES for the Monsoon.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

EDISON PHONOGRAPH (latest improved) Musical Records and Supplies. "Smith Premier" Typewriters.—HOLLAND BROS., Importers and Agents, 13, Strand, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage ...8-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
6 large and three small Cheavin's water filters.
1 cane table and 1 hand mirror.
45 rolls oil carpets, 6 feet wide.
19 3
A few articles of household furniture, consisting of handsome almirahs, whatnots, umbwaiters, show cases, &c.
On account and at the risk of Nana Hoosein, ex s.s. Etolia—
H O O 1054—2 cases 00 gross pins.
By order of the concerned—and on account and at the risk of the defaulting inventor, Ramjee Narootee—
S B 214, 2 2, 233 } 6 cases fancy silk bordered dhoties
Z R M 243, 249-50 } 9, 10 and 11 yards, 45 and 49 inches.
S H C 255-56, 262-65 } 8 cases fancy silk bordered dhoties,
R M 2 3 } 9, 10 and 11 yards, 45 and 49 inches.
On account of the concerned—
1 case 25 tosan umbrellas S. W. damaged.
On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
T A 105 kegs nails ex Siam.
L N 75 " " " "
AT 2 P.M.
1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand office-cash gram.
1 light servicable mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, next to the Marine Battalion Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teak wood substantial-made household furniture, best plated-ware, crockery and glassware, handsome American organ, first-rate marble clock, striking hour and half-hour, wire proof lamps, China and Japanese, flower vases, pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NOWROJEE HILL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Attorney Shirinjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Hussan Mahomed, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of March 1888, and in the Indenture of further charge, dated the 12th day of September 1891, the following property viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Nowrojee Hill Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. ward No. 3,811 and street Nos. 164 and 165, containing by admeasurement 1 G and six-tenths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the said Nowrojee Hill Road, on the west by Chanda Street, on the north by a public passage and on the south by Halaikore passage, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Rahimbhoy Hadiabhoy and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Reeves Cotton and Co., the valuable handsome French-polished black and teak wood household furniture, plate, glass and crockeryware, pictures, Brussels carpets, Hindu koroline lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of Mrs. BELLINA REGENSTREIF.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, August 11, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Chemilal Bhogilal—
E M and Co., Bombay—5/86—26-50—25 cases matches, landed per s. s. "Chio"
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Veer hand Vishram and on account and risk of Virwami Rango and, the following ornaments—2 pairs diamond bracelets, 1 pair ear-rings, 2 rings, 1 saphire ring, cats-eye ring, 1 loose cats-eye (very valuable), 44 pearls, and 1 nose-ring.
Also one mahogany case containing real solid silver ware, consisting of spoons, forks, knives, and also 8 best plated hot-water curry dishes, by "Elkington."
The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
1 beautifully inlaid real marble table on marble stand at 7 ft. by 5 ft.
A quantity of teak and blackwood household furniture, cons sting of dining, round, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, sofas, corner cabinets, bedsteads, almyras, wardrobes, chest of drawers, copying press, 3 and 4 light hanging kerosine lamps, globe lamps, panorama balls, glass and crockeryware, fancy table ornaments, &c., &c.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Noormahomed Hajee Cassum—
D M
N H C } H 2—1 case tea scales.
5606
On account and risk of Ebrahim Mahomedally and Co—
6015 }
E 4A } 5 cases machinery.
On account and risk of Jaffer Veerjee and Co—
J V C 4362—1 case 122 pieces glassware.
On account and risk of Jaffer Veerjee and Co. and Nurally Purdan—
J V N P 939—1 case 30 pieces chandeliers sets.
On account and risk of Joosub and Hoosein—
J H 4332—1 case 800 grs horn buttons.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 powerful bay pony, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built glass-fronted single seat brougham.
1 victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 strong Rover's bicycle 1'4", cushion tyre in good order.
1 chestnut child's pony with strong side pannier for little girl.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, near the Sanitarium, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, first rate oleographs and pictures, a handsome strong-built dog-cart, a powerful grey Arab horse, goes in harness, gentleman saddle, &c., the property of L. C. KIDDLE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, August 11, 1893.

THE MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
SUPPLY CIGARS as under:—

NAWAB'S No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers	Rs. 21-0	per	thousand.
Do. No. 2 do.	,, 27-8		do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1 Indian Wrappers	,, 15-0		do.
Do. No. 2 do.	,, 15-0		do.

OFFICES: 5 Second Line Beach, Madras.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Building, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES,—1893.
DECEMBER 23rd, 26th, 28th and 30th.
(Under W. I. T. C. Rules of Racing of 1st May 1893.)
OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRANCE CLOSE on the 15th August, and must reach the Secretary on or before that date. For Prospectus see W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar No. 1, of 16th May, and for First Entrances No. 4, of 30th June, 1893.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.
CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF STORES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at Waltair up to Noon of the 15th September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of STORES of LOCAL MANUFACTURE, from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894
II. The Stores, which consist of Oils, Rope, Tallow, Hardware, Tinware, Cloth of descriptions, Leather Goods, etc., etc., will require to be delivered as required at the Store Godowns, at Vizagapatam or Waltair, and rates tendered should be free of all charges for such delivery.
III. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief will consider only such Tenders as are submitted in the recognised form, printed copies of which are obtainable from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, and where further information can be obtained.
IV. Each tender should be accompanied by the amount of earnest money prescribed on the reverse of tender form, without which it will not be considered.
V. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of a Tender, nor to accept the lowest or any Tender.
H. T. GWYTHER,
Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.
Waltair, 17th July, 1893.

J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5½ " " 7½ "	4 6	7 " " 10 "	8 0
6 " " 6 "	4 0	7 " " 12 "	9 8
6 " " 8 "	5 6	7 " " 14 "	11 0
6 " " 9 "	6 0	7½ " " 7½ "	6 4
6½ " " 6½ "	4 8	7½ " " 10 "	8 8
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	7½ " " 12 "	10 4
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	7½ " " 14 "	12 0
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	7½ " " 18 "	15 8
6½ " " 6½ "	4 14	8½ " " 8½ "	7 4
6½ " " 8 "	6 0	8½ " " 10 "	8 14
6½ " " 9 "	6 12	8½ " " 20 "	17 12
6½ " " 10 "	7 8	8½ " " 24 "	21 4
6½ " " 12 "	9 0	8½ " " 8½ "	8 0
7 " " 7 "	5 8	9 " " 9 "	9 8
7 " " 8 "	6 5	10 " " 3½ "	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each		Each
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 " " 6 "	2 8	7 " " 7 "	4 2
5 " " 7½ "	3 2	7 " " 9 "	5 4
5½ " " 5½ "	2 9	7 " " 10 "	6 0
5½ " " 7½ "	3 8	7 " " 12 "	7 4
5½ " " 11 "	5 3	7½ " " 7½ "	4 8
6 " " 6 "	3 0	7½ " " 9 "	5 10
6 " " 7 "	3 8	7½ " " 10½ "	6 9
6 " " 8 "	4 0	7½ " " 12 "	7 8
6 " " 9 "	4 8	7½ " " 15 "	9 6
6 " " 10 "	5 0	7½ " " 18 "	11 4
6 " " 11 "	5 8	7½ " " 20 "	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

Damask Patterns.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	Diamond Pattern.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 / 3 6
20 " " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 / 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
STOUT HONEY-COMB PATTERN.
Prime Quality.

	Per dozen.		Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches.....	6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality.

	Per dozen.		Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

Striped Pattern.	Per dozen.	Diamond Pattern.	Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.
READY MADE.

	Per dozen.		Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7¼ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7¼ by 7¼ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.
GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.
Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE new ENGLISH-BUILT CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, spring seats &c., by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new single seated Office Brougham, with brake suitable for one or pair, by Windover.
One new stylish Victoria, hung on half C. spring behind, by Windover.
One second-hand four wheels Dog-cart, light and stylish, by Windover.
One second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton in very good order, with folding steps and removeable hood, light and stylish, by Fulker.
Second-hand Landaus, Victorias, and Broughams by other well known makers.
Houses furnished with latest style neat furniture.
A fresh consignment of best real Mocha Coffee in bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Lingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.
GONZALES BYASS & Co.'s
GENUINE RICH SHERRY.
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs. 36
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS'
GENUINE BURGUNDY, BEAUNE.
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs. 30
Per Dozen Pints .....Rs. 16
BARKHAUSEN & CIE.'S
GENUINE CLARET, ST. ESTEPHE.
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs. 22
Per Dozen Pints .....Rs. 12
Special Reduced Rates given to Clubs, Messes, and other Large Buyers.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET (opposite the Bombay Bank);
OR
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,170
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060
Bank of India	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mgge. Exchange Banks.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	100
Agra	100,000	4[illegible]	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	40,000	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	4[illegible]	4[illegible]	6 pr. ct.	190-95

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 50	10 / 74	270 / 190
Back Bay Baths	400	50	50	12	40
Bathani Pile-apty Brothers	4,000 / 8,625	100 / 200	160 / 185	10 / 18	87xd / 42
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance.	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation.	1,200	2,400	1,800	270	4,475
Do. New Issue.	600	375	625	67½	1,120
Bombay Dye Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	650	650	Rs. 25	900xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	186
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Gokuldas & Co., Ld.	800	150	70	...	70 nom.
Hasan Gunnoo Bhoy Kurji, Ship Agent.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,200	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Jehangir B. Karani & Co., Ld.	3,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	330
Kirkee Ice Loading	800	800	200	...	190
Maharaja Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil.	3[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	200	100	100	Rs. 10	84
Mazagon Dock	1,500	100	100	9 pr.ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	280	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35[illegible]
Royal Flour Mills	2,200	100	200	...	10
Sassoon & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	150
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	1[illegible]
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	63
Telephone Co.	9,000	25	25		19 Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Gimdine Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Curra-chee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	1000
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bhowanagar City Press	350	250	250		220
Manaj Co, Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	300
Bombay Cotton roul's Cawn-pore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200		110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	125
Colaba	2,000	1,980	1,980	20	290
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	275
English Press and Manufg.	400	250	...	130	1,390
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	100	44[illegible]
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingol Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	60	120
Khangaum	240	450	450	20½	300
Khan Bahadur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	115-16½
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	405
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	2182
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 53	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1[illegible]	118[illegible]
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	410
Sabapathy (Salary)	500	500	500	75	20
Sassoon	300	500	500		20
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	175
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	227½
Volkart	...	1,00	1000	Rs. 100	970-7

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	685
Anglo-India	1,245		100	5	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	971	(	all	4per ct.	30[illegible]
Bombay United	200	1,000	1,000	30	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330-35
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	360
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	980
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49[illegible]
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	610
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,098	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	380
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425-30
Empress	2,100	500	500	40 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Kingu nghee Mill	700	500	500	40	66[illegible]
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	593
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,110
Imperial Cotton	300	500	500	...	350
Indian Manfg.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffer Alli	600	600	600	Nil	360
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraj Beloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	775
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mac-kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Leopold	2,000	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidass Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	835
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,465
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,480
Managon	5,000	0	250	6	121[illegible]
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,825
Maharaja Mysore S. & M. Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,279	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	R 30	975
Sassoon	3,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Soondersdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	600	600	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,215	250	250	12½	312½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,000	250	250	12½	203
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	300
Swadeshi Mills Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	675	600	600	Rs. 15	390
Shahaboodeen Lukhmishee Spg. C. Mill	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
Do Ld	800	800	800	15	500
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Zeenat Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-11
Carolus	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
French Twenty Francs Gold Pieces	[illegible]
Fine Silver	[illegible]
Gold Leaf	[illegible]
Gold Quicksilver	[illegible]
Fine Quicksilver	[illegible]
Fine Mercury	[illegible]
Fine Tin	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Marq. Bacquehem, arrived yesterday from Trieste.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Rosetta, sailed yesterday for China, &c.

POLO.—There will be practice to-day at 5-15 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Rosetta left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Etona entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s.s. Nevasa and ship Valiant left it yesterday.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Govind Vaman, officiating Kulkarni of mauze Adgaon, taluka Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been removed from office on account of grave misconduct, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr. Robertson's lecture on the "Ideas of Justice," to be delivered at a meeting of the above Society, has been fixed, as previously intimated, for Saturday, the 19th inst. The date has not been altered as inadvertently stated in our issue yesterday. An alteration had been made in the date for Archdeacon Goldwyer Lowis's lecture.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—(Wet or Fine) The game to-day will be Mr. Carter's side (Colors) against Mr. Troup's side (Whites)—The following gentlemen will play :—(Colors) Messrs. T. Reid, F. Waller, Clark, John, Greeve, Fido, Carter, Dowley, Peters, Sell, Kirkbride, Myatt, Honnez, Maidment, Pearcy, Roberts, Grimstone, Simmonds, H. Brewin, A. Burrows, (Whites)—Messrs. Cave, J. Waller, Troupe, Boileau, Kelly, Hammoud, Hickman, Gibson, Greaves, White, Buchanan, S. L. Roberts, Illsley, Aldridge, Good, Blodwell, Owen, F. Brewin, Spencer, and A. Brewin.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m. (whether permitting).

March	Pro Patria Et Gloria	G A Cappa
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
Aria	Lucia Di Lammermoor (For Cornet Solo)	Donizetti
Valse	Fusionen	Rd : Strauss
Grand Selection	La Sonnambula	Bellini
Quadrille	The Royal Boudoir	C Coote.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.		

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and officers, the band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Tel El Kebir	Fullerton.
Overture	Heloise and Abelard	Williams.
Valse	Tanzjubilanten	Fahrbach.
Gavotte	Muriel	Canton.
Nautical Fantasia	A voyage in a Troopship	Miller.
Polka	Amagor	Godfrey.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.		

ASSAULT.—On Tuesday, the 8th August, at the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate's Court, Esplanade Road, before Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastoor, Toolsiram Sootoojee, a Partner of Messrs. T. S. Bennett and Co., dealers in spectacles, was charged with assaulting Venkaya Karadi, a nephew of the other partner of the same firm, and Maharuti Pandurung, a friend of the accused, with aiding and abetting. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for both accused, and Mr. D'Souza for the complainant. After the hearing of the case his Worship sentenced one of the accused, Toolsiram Soontooji to a fine of Rs. 5, and the other, Maharuti Pandurung, was warned and discharged.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—On the night of Wednesday last a cry was raised that some one had jumped into he Dhobie Talao Tank. The police sepoy No. 872, was doing duty close by the tank, immediately repaired to the spot and saw a coat and other garments lying on the parapet wall of the tank. The police, sepoy as well as several townspeople, got into the tank, but they could find no trace of the body. At last the drag was brought and the body was recovered in an hour. Life was then extinct. The body was dressed in a dhotur aud pyrau; and there were no marks of violence on it. Information was circulated and a battakee was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. The deceased appeared to be a Hindoo of the labouring class, aged about twenty-three years. The Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday, at the tank, when the jury returned a n open verdict.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG HINDOO WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the Parel Tank Road, touching the death of a young Hindoo woman, named Dewkee, aged sixteen years, the wife of a mill-hand residing in an oart at Parel Tank Road. The deceased was married to her husband about six years ago in her native country, and the couple lived happily together until six months ago, when they arrived in Bombay and put up in a chawl at the above locality. After their arrival they began to work in the Star of India Mill. A few days ago the deceased asked her husband to allow her to go to her native country to see her parents, but the husband refused to do so, saying that he was not in a position to afford her absence. The decea sed thereupon became sullen and refused to work and the husband struck her. On Tuesday last she went to her work and received her pay but did not return. A search was made and the dead body was found floating on the surface of the water in a well on Wednesday afternoon. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of July, 1893. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special Line	Down		1	J911905
"	Up		1	I032493
		Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special	Down		2	C494653
Green	Up		2	C420717
Lavender	"		2	C090808
Blue	"		1½	C172871
Special	Down		1	J936508
Green	"		1	F911227
Special	"		1	J911113
"	"		1	J911009
"	"		1	J859250
Brown	"		1	F507329
Lavender	Up		1	E226835
Red	Down		1	D385715
Special	"		½	D348162
Lavender	"		½	C482321
Red	Up		½	C141857

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st April to 31st July, 1893 :—H. H. Maharaja Sir Lachhmeswar Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., and the relatives of the late Mr. Cowasjee Palonjee Setna, each Rs. 50; the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Naricwala, Messrs. J. L. Symons, Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Eduljee Cowasjee Pallonjee and Merwanjee Rustomjee, each Rs. 25; Messrs. Jamsetji N. Tata, Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla and Burjorji Framji, each Rs. 20; Messrs. A. F. Cox, C.S., L. Ponsy, C.E., G. H. Townsend, D. O'Connell, Behram D. Merwan, J. B. Nazir, Ratanji Sorabji Talati, Furdoonjee N. Postwalla, Roognathdass Gopaldass, J. A. Grant, K. R. Woonwalla, W. J. M., Sapoorji R. Sett, Talackchand and Shapurji, M. M. Cama, Ebrahim Noordin, Jugmohundas Samuldas, J. F. Bradbury, D. P. Marker, Dinshaw D. Curranee, Janardhan Gopal, P. Byrne, N. J. Gamudia and J. G., each Rs. 5; sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 51. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

GOA NEWS.—His Excellency the Governer-General surprised the authorities of the Military Hospital in Pangim, in which great irregularities were reported. The result of the visit is an appointment of a committee of enquiry.—In a conflict which took place in Damaun between fishermen and police, one of the former was shot dead.—Mr. Christovao Pinto has submitted a project on public instruction suggesting the adoption of the grant-in-aid system in imitation of that prevailing in British India. The arrangements made among the Archbishop of Verapoly and Bishops of Cochin and Quilon about the demarcation limits of the diocese of Cochin has received the approval and sanction of the Holy See, and the Portuguese Government. The steam launches are to be in future under the charge of an engineer who has passed an examination. Building bye-laws have been introduced in Pangim.—Licences for building houses will be given by the Municipality on certain conditions to satisfy hygienic principles and prevent jerry-buildings. From the official report from Damaun—cholera epidemic raged in the Machivara district, attacking 98 persons of whom 74 died mostly for want of medical aid.—The earnings for two weeks in May of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company amounted to Rs. 360 and Rs. 402 against Rs. 171 and Rs. 183 for the same period last year.—Persons apprehended for imfringement of Abkari regulations will in future be dealt with by the Governors of Damaun and Diu instead of by the Director of Customs.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Dhurmaji Nursee, Rajaram Nursee and Ellapa Bajan were placed before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to Nursoo Luximon, with sticks. On the night of the 8th instant the complainant, accompanied by his wife, went to visit his mother-in-law at Camateepoora 8th Lane, where the second accused also resides. While the complainant was standing on the doorway of the house of his mother-in-law and smoking a beedee, the second accused came there, caught hold of him by the hands, pulled him out of the doorway and assulted him with a stick, inflicting a large wound on the back of his head. The third accused then came up and dealt a blow on the complainant's face, breaking one of his teeth and while the complainant was lying on the ground, the three accused continued belabouring him with their sticks. On an alarm being raised, several neighbours came up to the scene, got the accused arrested and the complainant sent to the hospital. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the complainant and the second accused are both brothers in-law. A few days ago the second accused was excommunicated for having illegal connection with a woman of another caste, and the complainant was ordered to take the wife of the second accused to his own house. The complainant acted upon the order which gave rise to an enmity which resulted in the above assault. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and fined them Rs. 50 each or in default to undergo six week's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY A SOLICITOR'S CLERK.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Allan F. Turner, Solicitor, charged Mr. Munoherji D. Wadia, recently a managing clerk, in the complainant's firm, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of three sums of money, namely, Rs. 1664-6; Rs. 15 and Rs. 10. Mr. Turner conducted his own case.

At the outset Mr. Wadia applied for a postponment of the case, as his counsel, Lord Collin Campbell, was absent at Nassick on account of professional engagements there. Mr. Wadia submitted that it would be a great hardship on him if he was called upon to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Turner objected to any postponment being granted, as the case was specially fixed for that afternoon.

Mr. Cooper refused to accede to Mr. Wadia's application and the case was proceeded with.

Morarji Jootha was re-called and further cross-examined by Mr. Wadia. Morarji said that, he held five promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 on the accused's own private account. The accused owed a further sum of Rs. 100 to the witness. The accused did not owe anything to the witness beside the sum of Rs. 1,100. He did not return the promissory notes when the accused paid him the sum of Rs. 1,000 because the amount of interest was not paid and also because it was accused's duty to take them away. He was ready to return those notes now. There was no document except the entry to show that the accused paid the money on his private account. The witness passed no receipt to Ramji for Rs. 1,000. Witness did not know anything, why Ramji paid this money. Ramji lived in the same building in which the witness lived. Ramji visited him frequently. Witness did not know whether Mr. Bland had filed a suit against Messrs. Turner and Hemming for Rs. 5,000 on behalf of the Official Assignee. Witness swore that he knew nothing about it. Ramji was with the witness when Rs. 3,000 were paid. Witness did not know whether the accused had returned the share of Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, to Ramji. The accused did not ask Messrs. Turner and Hemming to pass an undertaking to the Official Assignee on the representation of the witness. Probably the share of the Burma Trading Corporation was attached by the Official Assignee before it was left with the accused. The accused did not ask the witness to pay Rs. 1,000, being the balance of Rs. 5,000, to the Official Assignee, when the suit was filed against Messrs. Turner and Hemming. The witness remembered having been told by the accused that he (the witness) had made false statement in the Small Causes Court. Witness did not understand English and therefore could not say whether Mr. Justice Farran described witness as a man who would say anything which might serve his purpose. The accused had told the witness that Mr. Justice Farran had remarked that every Judge of the Small Causes Court had disbelieved the witness. Who did not remember whether he had made conflicting statement in different courts. The witness might have said in the High Court that his partner had taken the lease of the shop without his consent. Witness did not remember having said in a distress warrant proceedings in the Small Causes Court that his partner had been responsible for rent and not he. Whatever the witness had said in the Small Cauges Court was true. Witness did not remember whether he said in an ejectment suit in the High Court that he was not responsible for the rent. In the Small Causes Court the witness might have made conflicting statements at diffe rent times in the same suit. There was a question of lease and unfortunately he had two vakils one of whom inst ructed the witness to say one thing and the other told him to say another thing.

His Wor ship: And you pleased both of them, I suppose. (Laughter.)

Witness: I do not know law.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day. (Friday).

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER GANG OF DHUTURA POISONERS.

THREE mendican ts, named Abdoola Dadoo, aged fourty-five years, a native of Bhimree in Thana District, Mahomed Ebrahim, aged thirty-five years, a native of Aurungabad and Noorali Gooljar aged fifty years, an inhabitant of Delhi, were arrested on Wednesday last by the police on suspicion of administering stupifying drug (dhutura) and of committing theft of the following property belonging to a traveller, at present unknown to the police :—Two copper cooking pots, two copper covers, one copper lota, two tin plates; three pieces of hollow bamboos, which contained curry-stuff, salt and turmeric three dhuturs, one blanket, one old pyran, six seers of rice and a purse containing Rs. 75 in cash. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that at about 10 p.m., on a day in the month of April last the three accused, went and stood outside the Victoria Terminus in order to entrap any traveller, that might come from up-country. While they were thus awaiting the arrival of strangers, a man came out of the railway station and asked the accused to direct him to the nearest musafarkhana. The accused told him that there was no musafarkhana in the immediate vicinity, where he could put up but they would show him a place where he could sleep for the night. All the accused then took the stranger to the foot-path at the Crawford Market, where they all sat down and had some conversation with each other. The stranger was then given a *chilam*, containing *ganja* mixed with *dhatura*, to smoke and about five minutes after smoking the *chilam*, he became stupified and while in that state, the accused robbed him of every thing he possessed, leaving him in a nude state. All the cooking utensils, two of which, bear the name of Sri Nuzar Mahomed and Sri Nuscermoodee, were recovered by Superintendent McDermott and Inspector Briscoe, from a dock labourer named Mahomed Hoosain, residing at the Thana street opposite the Docks. Yesterday afternoon Superintendent McDermott charged the three accused before Mr. W. Webb, Acting second Presidency Magistrate, with administering dhutura poison to the traveller and stealing the articles mentioned above. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to trace the complainant.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "It will be remembered that the lethal chamber got out from England by Mr. Gantz, as Secretary of the Madras S. P. C. A., for that Society for the painless destruction of dogs, proved a failure. The chamber was accordingly re-shipped to England to the firm which sent it out in view to the Society being refunded its cost, but the firm refuses to accept any liability in the matter as they were agents for a disclosed principal—the Patentees. The matter is likely to form the subject of a Small Cause suit."

TEN thousand acres of winter wheat in splendid condition and ready for the scythe have been completely destroyed in the Kuban by hailstones of extraordinary size and weight. Thousands of Fowls and other domestic animals were killed by the unusual downfall.

THE FATAL RIOTS AT KATHIAWAR

MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS.

THE feelings of Mahomedans in Bombay have been roused into activity and sympathy with their co-religionists at Prabhas Patan. Last week a petition had been received from the Mahomedans at Patan asking the Mahomedan community of Bombay to concert measures for the relief of their castemen who had suffered in the recent riots at Kathiawar. It was stated in the petition that great zoolum was exercised over them by Hindus, and it was necessary to ask the State to come to their rescue. The Hindus had spread exaggerated reports and succeeded in exciting the sympathy of their castemen in Bombay and raised large sums of money, by which it would be easy for them to bolster up false evidence against Mahomedans. The innocent Mahomedans, who had fallen victims in the hands of Hindus should be protected. Mahomedans at Prabhas Patan were plunged into grief in consequence of the high-handed conduct of the Hindus. The true account of the sad occurrence would not but stir the souls of Mahomedans, and injure their religious feelings. The cause of the disturbance originated with the Hindus, who were the real aggressors. About three or four days before the Mohurrum they called about 2,000 Hindus to Patan from different villages. Mahomedans got alarmed and at once proceeded to Junagadh and represented the matter to the Police Superintendent, who assured them that the Hindus would not create a breach of peace and would allow the *tajias* to be quietly immersed. On the strength of this assurance they went outside the gates of Patan to immerse the *taboots* and when they were at a distance of fifty yards from the place of immersion "a shower of stones fell on them" from Hindus. In order to save their lives they took to their heels and took refuge in a musjid. Seven of them were seriously wounded. Five Mahomedans mysteriously disappeared and nobody knew whether they were killed or what had become of them. The Hindus destroyed the sepulchre of the sacred *Peer* and pulled down the Musjid. The Mahomedans were innocent, and they appealed to their co-religionists to untie their purse and assist them in order that no injustice might be done to them. They prayed to engage the services of a barrister to defend them.

In response to the invitation issued by Aga Haji Abdul Hoosein Shiraji, Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Ali and two other Mahomedans, a meeting of Mahomedans of different seots was held yesterday evening, in the former's bungalow at Nesbit Lane, when an influential committee was appointed to carry out the prayer contained in the petition. A subscription was got up and Rs. 8,000 were subscribed on the spot. The committee was empowered to spend the money in assisting the families of those Mahomedans who are said to have been wounded and to defend those who have been arrested for being concerned in the riot. A vote of thanks to the chairman, Aga Haji Abdool Hoosein Shiraji, terminated the proceedings.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following further subscriptions have been received through Mr. Pestonji Cooverji Setna, of Messrs. Cowasji Pallonji and Sons, China:—Already Acknowledged Rs.. 21,382-8-0. From Hongkong.—Hormusjee Naorojee Mody, 51 dollars; Cowasjee Pallonjee and Co., Nusserwanjee Mody and Co., Tata and Co., Eduljee Naorojee Mehta and Co. ; each 31 dollars; Framjee Hormusjee and Co., the late Framjee M. Talati's Sons, Rustomjee Sorabjee Unwala and Co., Kaikhusru A. Chinoy and Abdoola Ebrahim and Co., each 25 dollars; Pestonjee Cooverjee Setna 21 dollars; Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney, 15 dollars; Jamsetji Jamaspji, Aormesjee Eduljee Bottle- wala and Co., and Dorabjee Naorojee. each 11 dollars; Framjee Dhunjibhoy Setna and Rattonjee Cursetjee Vania, each 7 dollars; Dinshaw Cavasji Setna, Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chutto, C. A. Cameruin, Bomanjee Behramjee Dhunapatel, Bai Dinbai, wife of B. B. Dhunapatel, Bas Baimai daugter of B. B. Dhunatel Cavajee Eduljee Mehta, Jehangirjee Pestonjee Kharas, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Cooper, A. M. Essabhoy, Dorabjee Burjorjee Tata, Maherwanjee Byramjee Polishwala and Pestonjee Eduljee Khambata, each 5 dollars, Cursetjee Muncherjee Bhesania and Co., Pestonjee Cooverjee Patel, and Eduljee Jamsetjee Deegaria, each 3 dollars; Jamsetjee Meherjibhoy Vajifdar, Dinshaw Navrojee, Hormusjee Rustomjee, and Muncherjee Jamsetjee Patel and H. Rustomjee, each 2 dollars; Eduljee Manockjee Kapadia, Dorabjee Hormusjee Vusania, Cavasjee Eduljee Vaid, Eduljee Rattonjee Keeka, Pestonjee Dorabjee Gatta and Co., Navrojee Sorabjee Patna and Pestonjee Framjee Daver each 1 dollar. From Shanghai.—The Shanghai Zoroastrian Fund, 75 dollars; Cowasjee Pallonjee and Co., S. N. Taiati and Co. and Tata and Co.; each 25 dollars; E. P. Laloaka 10 dollars. From Canton—Dorabjee Byramji Fattakia, Cursetjee Muncherjee Bhesania and Co., Shapoorjee Framjee Mehta, Rustomjee Shapoorjee Ogra and Bomenjee Pallonjee Karanjia, each 2 dollars; Manockjee Hormusjee Katrak. Burjorjee Navrojee Fattakia, Mehrwanjee Navrojee Gobhai, Bhimjibhoy Framjee Kavrana and Cursetjee Cavasjee Karanjia each 1 dollar. Total 650 dollars—Rs. 1,243-2-0 Total paid Rs. 22,625-10-0 Total subscribed Rs. 50,341-10-0.

CRICKET.

SECOND HINDOO C. C. *VS.* THE DECCAN COLLEGE C. C.

THE above match was played last Sunday on the Deccan College gymkhana ground at Poona, and resulted in a victory for the former by 36 runs. H. R. Banda played a faultless innings of 41 runs. The following is the score :—

2ND ELEVEN HINDOOS.

G R Kirtikar, run out	8
Musoorker, l-b w, b Chiewalla	14
Patker, b Pandit	2
Bhasker, b Kuleo	4
Bonda (Jr), not out	41
Dalvi, c and b Bapat	10
Desai, b Chiewalla	5
Pooneker, b Bapat	2
Veljee, c and b Kuleo	1
Whotre, b Mo ak	17
Ranade, b Modak	0
Extras	10
Total...	115

DECCAN COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Bhijapurker, b Patker	0
Pandit, c Desai, b Veljee	8
Modak, b Patker	16
Bapat, b Veljee	9
Chiewalla, run out	16
Kuleo, b Parker	10
Ganjikar, b Patker	7
Trigenth, b Dalvi	2
Shevalker, c Whotre, b Dalvi	0
Kedker, not out	2
Agoseker, run out	2
Extras	7
Total	79

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

1. The Racquet Tournament will be played off at the same time as the Polo Tournament, about 16th October.
2. All Officers of any of the Service and Members of any recognized Club or Gymkhana, are allowed to enter.
3. The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs. 5 (Rupees five).
4. The winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning, or until the next year's winner is declared.
5. The cup is not to be taken out of India.
6. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the cup permanently.
7. The winner will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a gold Racquet with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing room of the Racquet Court.
8. In each round the best of five games will be played.
9. The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.
10. The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the Court.
11. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkh

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 10.

THE dulness of business incidental to the time of year, and which has been deepened this season by the unsettling influence of the recent monetary changes, continues to prevail, notwithstanding the generally favourable harvest prospects in this presidency, and there are no signs of an amelioration of the situation in the near future. Cotton has been neglected both by exporters and local consumers; and though Wheat and Seeds have been in rather more request by shippers, transactions have still been upon only a moderate scale. Strengthened by Calcutta, rates of Exchange here have latterly advanced in a firm market, and, a portion of the rise has been lost to-day, they are this evening ¼d. higher for Bank Bills, and 5-32d. for Credits than they were a week ago. Government Paper has advanced 7-16 per cent. in Fours since last Thursday. There has been less movement in Shares; and Cotton Mill Scrip has, in some cases, recovered a portion of the previous fall. Freights have been very quiet, and are now dull, hardly any fresh business having transpired during the week. There is no improvement in the demand for imports either local or from the districts, and stocks of staple goods are increasing; but quotations show no material change.

MONEY.—The material decrease in Private Deposits with the Presidency Bank, and the sensible increase in Bills Discounted which, at the close of the week before that now under notice, had caused the weekly figures to show some expansion in the trade demand for money, a considerable diminution in Loans notwithstanding, was followed by a large addition to Private Deposits, and an increase in the Bank's Cash Balance of nearly 21 lakhs, making the Balance last Saturday stand at 312¾ lakhs. This was mainly due to the movement in the direction above referred to; but it was also assisted by a further decrease of 7½ lakhs in Loans; and though there was again an increase in Bills Discounted and that to a rather larger extent than in the week preceding—the net falling off in trade requirements was shown to to have been some 19½ lakhs; some withdrawals of Public Deposits at the Bank's branches, reducing the balance, having been nearly counterbalanced by the realization of Government Securities. The directors have made no change in their rates this afternoon, and the minimum therefore remains at 4 per cent., which a telegram to hand this evening informs us, is now the rate of the Bank of England.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail day with a steady feeling, with drawing quotations the same as on last Thursday morning, at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 11-32d. for Demand; but with the rate for three months' sight Credits 1-32d. higher, at 1s. 3 9-16d. Although little business passed, the market hardened, and in the afternoon Telegraphic and Demand were both available at 1s. 3 3-8d., and 1s. 3 9-16d. for Bills obtaining for ready deliveries only. On Saturday 1s. 3 11-32d. and 1s. 3 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively were the opening rates and remained thereat all day, a little Telegraphic having been given, for transfer this week, at the latter rate. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 9-16d. was quoted in one direction; otherwise the rate was 1s. 3 19-32d. for August, and 1s. 3 11-16d. for next year, at which rates there was a small business passing. Monday was another very quiet day, rates opening steady at 1s. 3 11-16d. and 1s. 3⅜d. as on Saturday, for Bank Telegraphic and Demand respectively; and at 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits for the mail, and 1s. 3 19-32d. for August delivery. Later on Bank remittance advanced 1-32d. at which a little was taken; and a few Credits, for near delivery, were placed at current quotations. The market opened steady again on Sunday at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic; and 1s. 3 13-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but before long, 1s. 3 7-16d. for Demand was done, and later, 1s. 3 15-32d. for the mail. Rates for Credits meantime hardened to 1s. 3⅜d. and then to 1s. 3 21-32d. Calcutta quotations coming higher; and, our market following that just now in the absence of any strengthening element here, we closed firm. The market opened with the same feeling yesterday at 1s. 3 7-16d. and 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand respectively; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 21-32d. for one direction to 1s. 3 11-16d., a little being placed at the former rate at the opening; but this could not be repeated. In Bank Paper 1s. 3½d. was due early for Demand, and thereafter, at 1s. 3 17-32d. and forward Transfers of Telegraphic were reported for December, at 1s. 3 5-8d. the market closing firm. The market opened firm again this morning at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 17-32d. for Demand, and, on receipt of higher rates from Calcutta, this market rose 1-32d. to 9-16d. Demand, and 1s. 3½ Telegraphic, at which point buyers came out, and a considerabls amount was taken both by Banks and private buyers of ready Demand at 1s. 3 9-16d., and 1s. 3⅜d., for Telegraphic, private Bills meantime ramaining scarce for near delivery, though a fair amount was placed forward at a slight advance on current rates. Quotations then gradually receded, a telegram having been reported to be in, referring to the Silver questions to 1s. 3 15-32d., for Demand, and 1s. 3 7-16d., for Bank Telegraphic, and to 1s. 3 11-16d., for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3 13-16d., for 1894; but the telegram turned out to be apparently favouring free coinage in America, so at the close, the market might be called somewhat irregular as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 3 15-32d.		
Do.	Telegraphic ...1s. 3 7-16d.		
Do.	3 months' sight..1s. 3 9-16d.		
Do.	4 do. .....1s. 3 19-32d.		
Do.	6 do. .....1s. 3 11-16d.		
Credits	3 do. 1s. 3 11-16		
Do.	6 do. .....1s. 3 13/16d.		
Documents	3 do. .....1s. 3 23-32d.		
Do.	6 do. .....1s. 3 27-32d.		
Francs	3 do. 16 5/8		
Do.	6 do. 16 5/8		

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 2nd August, 1893	98,45,000
Add—Silver received during the week	4,47,000
	1,02,92,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	19,01,000
	83,91,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	1,34,73,'00
	2,18,64,000
Last week	2,36,77,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was a recovery of 1-8 to 3-16 per cent. from our quotations of last Thursday evening in rates for Fours on the following day in a steady market, at 107 for Money, and 106 11-16 for Account, which were the closing quotations. On Saturday the market was steady at a slight reduction in the price of Fours for Money, but with the Account rate unchanged, closing quotations having been 106 15-16 for cash; and 106 11-16 for this month's settlement. There was again little movement in the market on Monday, the feeling having been steady at 106 7-8 for Fours and 106 11-16 for Account, with buyers on the latter line; and at closing, -16 per cent. higher was quoted in both positions. Opening on Tuesday at 107 for Fours for Money, and 106⅝ for Account, a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was soon established in a steady market, and before the close another 1-16 was attained, final quotations having been 107⅛ for cash, and 106⅝ for this month's settlement. Yesterday the feeling was steady at the previous evening's final rates for Fours, with buyers for Account at 106 7-8; and at the close, 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted, rates leaving off at 107 3-16 for Money, and 106 15 16 for the Account. To-day a further advance of 1-16 per cent. has been established in rates for Fours, closing quotations, this evening, being 107¼ for cash, and 107 for the settlement at the end of this month. 4¢ per cents are quoted nominally at par.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is one per cent. higher, at 121. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 106½.

SHARES.—The tone of this market has, upon the whole, been quiet again this week; hut, in a number of cases, Cotton Mill Scrip has recovered a portion of the recent heavy drop; while Press shares generally have advanced in value. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, we have to report an advance of Rs. 25 on Alliance Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 20 each in Manockjee Petit and Goolburga; of Rs. 10 each in Hyderabad, and Jivraj Balloo; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Khandeish, Leopold, and Madras United; of Rs. 2½ in Southern Mahratta; and of Rs. 1¼ in Mazagon. New Great Eastern, Sholapore, Empress, and Khatao Muccanji, on the other hand, declined Rs. 25; Framji Petit, Rs. 20; Central India, Connaught, and Howard and Bullough Rs. 10 each; and Oriental, Rs. 5. In Press shares we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Volkarts, English, and Munmar; of Rs. 10 in Prince of Wales; of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton, and Hingoli; of Rs. 2½ in Mercantile, and Mofussil; and of Rs. 3¾ in New Indian. In Miscellaneous, shares, Bombay and Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 50 for the first issue, and Rs. 45 for the others; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 25 higher; Phillips and Co. have declined Rs. 6; and Port Canning Rs. 5. Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 6; business has been done in the Bombay Flour Mill Company's shares at Rs. 900 *ex div.* In Bank shares, Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 30; and Bank of Bengal Rs. 5. National have declined Rs. 5 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—We can report no improvement in the position of this market during the past week, the demand for staple *Grey Goods* from up-country buyers having continued to be very languid, and their purchases of a hand-to-mouth character, and generally of only retail quantities. Stocks are now increasing; but prices generally are much about the same as they ruled a week ago. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red* and *Printed Goods* we have no change to report either in position or prices, enquiry continuing slack, and mostly of a retail nature. In *Locally made Goods* also there is little doing, and rates are about what they were a week ago. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been 2,700 packages; and of *Local Goods* about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet in tone, with only a small business passing; but prices are all unchanged. China buyers of *Local Spinnings* have this week operated more freely than for many weeks past. The weekly Sales reported from China amount to about 8,000 bales, with Exchange on Bombay at Rs. 193; and this has given a stimulus to China buyers, who have been making large purchases during the latter part of the week. Calcutta buyers are also operating. Rates, however, are the same as before. The Sales here for the week aggregate about 7,000 bales; and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule	As.	4¼	to 4 9-16	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„	„	4¼	„ 4 11-16	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„	„	4⅝	„ 5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„	„	4⅝	„ 5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„	„	5¼	„ 5 13-16	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„	„	5¾	„ 6¼	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„	„	6	„ 6½	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„	„	7	„ 7¼	„
„ ...	... „ 40s	„	„	8¼		

METAL.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper*, in a steady market, at a decline of 4 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal* also is steady in tone, but unchanged in value, and in moderate request. *Iron* is in the same position.

COAL has been quiet but steady. Importers are not anxious to sell owing to the strike at home, and the consequent rise in the value of the mineral. The week has passed without any business to speak of except some small lots of Powell's Duffryn, resold at from Rs. 15½ to Rs. 15¾ per ton. Buyers also are not anxious to do fresh business until the position of the local Cotton Mill industry shall have become more settled. Meantime the stock in the Bunder greatly interferes with forward sales. A cargo of Hasting's Welsh Hartley, arrived here unsold, has been offering at Rs. 14 per ton without finding buyers. We quote:—

Welsh Hartley	Aug.-Sep. Shipment at Rs.	14	per ton.
West do.	do. „	15	„
Australian nominal			
Powell's Duffryn.	Aug.-Sept., Sept.-Oct. „	16½	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Very little has been done in this staple during the past week either by shippers or local spinners; but prices were maintained, in a quiet market, until yesterday, when a slight decline took place. The purchases by exporters have hardly aggregated more than 1,000 bales of Oomra, and Dhollera descriptions, Dharwar, and Westerns; while the Mills have taken about 1,500 bales of Oomra kinds, and Bhownuggur. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Rs. 2 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

Rather heavier and more general rain, according to the telegrams received from the districts on Monday morning, fell over the Cotton area after the middle of last week, ranging from 3½ inches at Broach (where, however, the weather had since become bright, and favourable to the growing crop) to 13 cents at Cawnpore. Speaking generally, the fall after last Thursday had been lighter in the Bengal and Dhollera circles, and heavier in the Broach and Oomrawuttee circles; and, accordingly, in some districts of the two former circles—especially Dhollera—the plants required more rain; while in the two latter they were flourishing, looking about as well as they could do at Oomrawuttee itself. At Barsee in the Oomra circle, a larger area has been sown with Cotton this year.

This morning's telegrams report moderate rain in all the circles except Dhollera, where the plants required a further fall; but over the rest of the area the crop was flourishing in seasonable weather.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—		C. & F. Per candy.—Per lb.
Broach Good	Rs.	206—4 3-32 1.
Bengal Fine	„	196—3 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	186—3 23-32 1.
Do. Good	„	176—3 17-32 1.
Dhollera Fine	„	206—4 3-32 1.
Do. Fully Good	„	196—3 29-32d.
Do. Good	„	190—3 25-32 1.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	„	191—3 7-8 1.
Oomra „	„	206—4 3-32 1.
Belatee, Fine	„	206—4 3-32 1.
Do. Fully Good	„	193—3 27-32d.
Sind Dharwar Good	„	198—3 15-16d.
Westerns „	„	181—3 19-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week.....	6,779	5,255	5,384
From 1st Jan. to 9th August....	1,481,671	1,591,857	1,762,993
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	8,383	372	1,631
From 1st Jan to 9th August.....	720,907	839,596	968,515
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week.....	1,969	1,235	5,257
From 1st Jan. to 9th August ...	129,493	133,301	103,711

WHEAT has been steady in tone throughout the week, and though the volume of business for export has increased a little, it has still been upon only a mode rate scale. The price of *Pessy* advanced a little last Saturday; but prices have meantime, shown no further change, and we quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	...Rs.	4-2-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	... „	4-1-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	„	4-4-6	„
Red Delhi.....	„	4-0-0	„
Hard Yellow.....	„	4-4-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	3-15-0	„
Hard Red	„	3-14-0	„

SEEDS became firm in tone at the end of last week and *Linseed* advanced in value one anna per cwt.; but since then the market has been quiet, and only a moderate business has been reported. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-8-0	to Rs. 7-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzrat	„	7-1-0	„	„
Do. Do. Cawnpore	„	6-6-0	„ 6-10-0	„
Do. Red Do.	„	6-0-0	„ 6-2-6	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891 cwts
Wheat for the week	48,636	139,696	52,037
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th August	5,366,189	8,188,145	10,738,161
Linseed for the week.....	19,296	15,175	28,872
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th August	3,751,172	3,360,402	4,165,463
Rapeseed for the week ...	33,978	17,279	22,702
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th August	3,882,961	1,269,696	1,200,300
Gingellyseed for the week	540	381	3,920
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th August	944,121	852,678	963,790

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	71,570	157,796	157,662
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th August ...3,963,402		7,645,678	9,711,912
Linseed for the week.....	47,082	89,693	105,972
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th August ...3,495,503		3,143,830	3,853,095
Rapeseed for the week ...	27,042	2,009	51,987
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th August ...3,423,336		923,294	1,121,780
Gingellyseed for the week.	8,000	2,259	396
do. from 1st Jan. to 9th August ...1,090,586		937,696	1,021,995

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS—July 30 at Muzaffarpore, the wife of Captain A H M Edwards, King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.
JOHNSON—August 5, at "Rochester," Richmond Road, Bangalore, the wife of W St Clair, Johnson, of a son.

DEATH.

MOORE—August 2, at Drum Druid, Darjiling, suddenly of spasmodic croup, Valetta Pearl, aged 3½ years, the dearly loved child of Harry and Lily Moore.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1893.

THE Legislative Council will consider tomorrow the report of the Select Committee on the Municipal Act Amendment Bill, that Select Committee for which his Excellency, and we may add, ourselves, failed to comprehend the necessity, and which has, in our apprehension, certainly not succeeded in justifying its appointment. The Municipal Commissioner has been taken to task by a contemporary for making the innocent enquiry whether any rational being could suppose that the powers proposed by the original Bill to be conferred on the Corporation would be fraudulently or recklessly misused, and the Select Committee has been triumphantly pointed to as a body of presumably rational men who do entertain fears of that character. It would seem rude perhaps to retort in the words of Falstaff, "We deny your major," but we may at all events remark that the authorities on one side are the Governments of India and of Bombay, and three-sevenths of the Select Committee, on the other four-sevenths of the latter body. But it is a waste of time and reason to bandy adjectives, and, merely reminding our contemporary that it is not so very long ago since he applied the complimentary epithet "idiotic" to Colonel Merewether, Mr. Acworth, and their supporters on the Corporation, in connection with this very subject, we will pass on to say a few words upon what that contemporary considers the "fair and workable compromise" arrived at by the Select Committee, a compromise which he thinks gives "all reasonable liberty of action to the Corporation." No arrangement is in our opinion "fair" to the Corporation which imposes restraints beyond what are thought necessary in similar cases at home and in India, and on this point we have already spoken at some length and do not propose to traverse the same ground again. But as regards the other reasons which have been assigned for looking on this compromise with approval, we are convinced not only that it is totally unworkable, but that it gives no liberty of action to the Corporation whatever, reasonable or unreasonable.

The Select Committee has had to go to Madras for guidance. The Corporation will no doubt appreciate the honor of being reorganized on Madras lines. Section 60 of the Madras Municipal Act enacts that "all moneys received by the Commissioners in respect of the Municipal Fund, and all penalties levied by them, shall be lodged with the Bank of Madras, or such other Bank as is hereafter selected by the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Governor-in-Council." The privilege, if it is one, which is contained in the latter part of the section has never been availed of, partly perhaps because the over-abundance of their funds has never been such as to cause any questionings as to their disposal to be raised in the Madras Corporation, partly of course because it is practically a nugatory provision. Neither the Government of Madras, nor the Government of Bombay, can possibly reserve to itself a power of sanction, without the correlative obligation of being responsible for it, and no reason suggests itself why a Government should incur under any circumstances a superfluous responsibility of the sort, and at the same time gratuitously affront its own official Bank. It is all very well to enact that any losses which may be incurred shall be charged to the Municipal Fund, but Government know very well, that a claim of equity would arise against the authority which sanctioned the error that caused the loss, which it would be very difficult to resist, and will take very good care never to incur the most remote risk of its being made. The Bank will thus remain, as it is now, master of the situation, and its shareholders need be under no apprehension whatever that they will lose any fragment of the usance on the funds of the city which they now enjoy. We may also, with all respect, take the liberty to doubt whether Government, with the assistance of their financial adviser, are in fact in a position to improve upon the judgment in such matters of the Municipal Commissioner, aided by business men on the Corporation and Standing Committee, and we also cannot but think that the Accountant-General, be his ability and independence what they may, is from the nature of the case an officer who cannot dissociate himself from the influence of the governing body of the Government Bank. But whether this be so or not, and we make the remark without the slightest intention of giving offence, we cannot imagine that such a position as he would be called on to occupy would be otherwise than most unacceptable to any Accountant-General. Suppose for the sake of argument that the Corporation wished to transfer a few lakhs to some Bank which was paying highly for money, as Banks sometimes do at the precise times when money ought not to be entrusted to them. The Corporation would of course be far more likely to entertain imprudent desires of this character if they knew they could fall back for vindication of their acts upon the plea of a Government sanction, than if they were themselves morally responsible for them. Responsibility is the mother of prudence. The Accountant-General would in the first place be reluctant to give offence to the Bank of Bombay, and he would probably entertain very just misgivings as to the prudence of the demand. On the other hand, if he refused it, the circumstance that he had done so might, and very likely would, either ruin the Bank, and hundreds of innocent people, or at all events very seriously depreciate its credit. We doubt whether an action for damages would not lie for such a publication of mistrust in the stability of the Bank. These considerations seem to us very difficult to get over, and so long as their validity is uncontested, it strikes as obvious that the arrangement proposed by the Select Committee is not a workable one in practice, and would give no liberty of action to the Corporation at all.

By far the best solution of the present doubts seems to us to be simply to amend the Bombay Act on the exact lines of the Calcutta Act. That the Municipality of Calcutta has never been the worse for the liberty it enjoys, seems to us decisively to indicate that this liberty, similar to that possessed by English boroughs, can, without apprehension of evil consequences, be given to such Indian Municipalities as Bombay and Calcutta. It is a mistake, we believe, to suppose that powers of reckless misuse would thus be conferred; for the High Court could restrain them under the general law relating to the use of public monies. But we need not say that in our opinion there is not the slightest danger of any such misuse, and those who think otherwise cannot be aware either how closely the Commissioner's financial proposals are discussed in the Standing Committee, or how certain the Corporation are to canvas and condemn any act of financial imprudence which appears on the proceedings of that Committee, proceedings which are week by week furnished in printed form to every member of the Corporaporation. To suppose that members of the Standing Committee would, even if they had the inclination, have the courage, to attempt to manipulate the funds of the Municipality for their own profit, shows a complete ignorance of the way in which things are done. The Standing Committee and the Commissioner would have to be rogues, and the Corporation fools, before such a thing was possible; and we submit it is not fair or rational to legislate on such a hypothesis. We have already pointed out that if this contingency was a practical one, the Municipality could have been enormously robbed long ago. If reasonable ability and prudence can be predicated of the administration of Municipal affairs (and if they cannot the Municipal Act ought to have been amended or abolished already) there is no ground for asserting that powers which exist without abuse in Calcutta would be abused here.

SOME surprise has been created by the apparently sudden determination of the Government of India to send a Mission to Kabul to discuss with his Highness the Amir certain questions connected with the frontier policy. Sir Mortimer Durand has been selected for this duty. No time has been lost in making the necessary preparations, so that the Mission may set out before the end of August. We are informed that the decision to dispatch this Mission to the Amir has for its object a friendly interchange of views on certain points which have been long under discussion, with a view to coming to a complete understanding before Lord Lansdowne gives over charge to his successor. It will be remembered that some time before Lord Roberts' mission was contemplated, it was intended that the Foreign Secretary should proceed to Kabul to discuss various matters of importance with His Highness. The intention was laid aside, chiefly because the Amir expressed a desire to negotiate with the Viceroy personally. It being, however, found impossible for the Amir to come to India to visit the Viceroy, it was suggested to his Highness that Lord Roberts should go to Jellalabad as a convenient place—midway between Peshawur and Kabul—for a conference. The outbreak of the Hazara rebellion rendered it inadvisable for the Amir to be absent from his capital, and before this cause of delay was got rid of, Lord Roberts' departure for Europe made the contemplated interview at Jellalabad impossible. Lord Roberts was to have been accompanied by a large military escort, for which of course extensive Commissariat arrangements must have been made. That further element of delay and difficulty is eliminated on the present occasion by the absence of an escort. An Afghan guard will be answerable for the safety of Sir Mortimer Durand and his party, and no misgivings on that score need be entertained. It is to be hoped that some learned pundit will not seek for the purpose of the Mission in a statement which appears in the only paper published in Beluchistan, that arrangements are being made to begin the construction of the railway line which will doubtless one day connect New Chaman and Kandahar. It is stated that the appointments to the establishment required to construct and work the line are being considered. These rumours are altogether premature. The Amir has never shown any disposition to agree to the construction of the railway in question through his territory.

THE journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1892 has been at length published. The committee of management, in a not wholly superfluous explanation of the cause of the delay, attribute it to a praiseworthy desire to insert the *fac-similes* of inscriptions of copper-plate grants described in a paper read by Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar last July twelve month. Seeing that the *fac-similes* are not even yet ready it was decided, after waiting half-a-year, to publish the journal without them. In London an illustrated journal would hardly be content to wait vainly for a work which could be produced in a few hours. Dr. Bhandarkar's paper loses little of its interest for archæologists by the absence of the *fac-similes*. The place of honour is given to a paper on "Courtship in Ancient India" by Dr. Peterson. It was reproduced in our columns at the time, but it is well worth re-perusal. The manuscript, the interesting contents of which are described, is one of five hundred and forty collected by H. H. Wilson, and now in the Bodlean Library. The enlightened Ruler of the Mysore State, who is framing an ordinance regulating the ages at which marriages shall be lawful, may see fit to direct the attention of his people to the fact that Vatsyayana, the author of a work on the subject of marriage of great antiquity, lays it down that a man who has completed his course of study (and therefore from sixteen to eighteen years of age) should choose a girl for wife who is at least two years younger than himself. It is evident that in the early times the bride was expected to be from between fourteen and sixteen years. It is true however that in another part of the manuscript this general indication as to age of the marriageable girl, is placed in some doubt. But it is perfectly clear that fourteen hundred years ago there was no question of child-marriage in the modern sense; otherwise, the injunction of an older authority, quoted by the author, that a man should marry the woman he deems likely to make him happy—"if he can do so without incurring the censure of his friends"—would be meaningless, or as Artemus Ward would say, "kinder sarcastic." Mr. Karkaria's paper on the lectures of Carlyle discovered in the late Mr. Anstey's short-hand in the Library of the Society, is given in the journal. So is Dr. DaCunha's interesting lecture on the Portuguese language in the East, where at one time it filled so large a space. Though tardy, the journal for the year 1892 is very welcome for it is full of valuable matter.

AN indication of the effect the recent Resolution closing the licensed opium houses in Bombay is likely to have may be gathered from the report of the Excise administration of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the past year, which came to hand yesterday. A rule prohibiting the consumption of madak and chandul on the premises of the vendors was promulgated in those Provinces, but it appeared too late for application, except in the case of Lucknow, where a loss to the revenue of five thousand five hundred rupees resulted. The sale of opium to these dealers fell from a hundred and four maunds to eighty-four and the number of licenses from twenty-six to fourteen, license fees falling in proportion. The Excise Commissioner, Mr. Stoker, informs the Board of Revenue that the abolition of licensed smoking saloons is an altogether beneficial measure, and that it certainly is an experiment worth further trying. Persons who opposed the operation of the rule at Lucknow expressed a fear that chandul smokers would be driven to gratify their tastes at their own homes, and dwelt on the magnitude of the evil which would result. The young would be corrupted, the members of the Board of Revenue were told, and some intelligent natives went so far as to represent that the new system had already been injurious to women, who "are now tempted to accustom themselves to a indulgence which was previously enjoyed by their male relations away from home." The Excise Commissioner does not attempt to gainsay this, and the junior member of the Board of Revenue, who apparently does not see with Mr. Stoker's eyes, tells us he is inclined to think that the object in view might have been best attained by more gradual measures of restriction. The revenue derived from this source is very inconsiderable, and as he shows, was already steadily decreasing. Doubtless he is right, in his view, for while in 1882 there were three hundred and seventy-one licensed shops in the North-Western Provinces, 1885 saw them reduced to two hundred and forty-eight, and the following year to one hundred and twelve.

A SHOCKING case of wife-murder has been disposed of by Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton at the Bombay High Court. The accused, Punia Raojee, a private in the Bhil Corps, was absent from his wife for six months, and after his return home in the Punch Mahals in October last, he used to quarrel with his wife and "ask her to disclose the names of all the husbands she had made for herself while he was in jail" for six months. On the 12th March last, while his neighbours were asleep, he picked up a similar row with his wife, Bhuri, and taking up a thick piece of teakwood, which was then burning in the fire-place, he applied it to the chest and stomach of his weeping wife, and then struck her with it on the forehead with such violence that death appeared to have been almost instantaneous. Mr. Dyaram Gidumal, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who found the accused guilty of murder, sentenced him to transportation for life, remarking that the extreme sentence should, he thought, be reserved for cases of deliberate or atrocious murder; and that the present was not such a case. Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, saw no reason to interfere with the sentence, and dismissed the accused's appeal.

THE Government of Bombay applied to the High Court for a revision of the proceedings of Mr. Maneklal N., second-class Magistrate of Chorasi, Surat District, in the case of Imperatrix vs. Madhava Mavjee and two others, and asked that the decision be set aside and the case committed to the Court of Session, or such order made as the High Court might deem meet. The Magistrate found the first accused guilty of presenting a mortgaged deed for registration by false personation of one Hansa Valabh, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50. or in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment. The second accused, who was charged with intentionally giving false identification, was acquitted and discharged; while the third accused was convicted of assuming the name of one Purshotum Dyal and signing in the name of Hansa Valabh, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The Government appealed against the sentences being inadequate punishment for a deliberate crime, the maximum punishment for which is seven years, remarking that the lower Court ought to have held that a case of false personation, involving a loss to the person defrauded to the extent of Rs. 700, should be dealt with by a higher Court, and that it should have accordingly committed the case to the Court of Session. Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton, who disposed

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND AMENDMENT BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Macartney brought forward a motion to substitute for Clause Nine of the Home Rule Bill, a clause excluding the Irish members from the Commons and the Lords, except when the amendment of the Home Rule Act is being considered.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour supported the motion which was rejected by a majority of forty votes.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Sir J. Kennaway has declined to serve on the Opium Commission.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AND THE PIONEER

A letter has appeared in the *Times* from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, referring to the *pioneer's* exposure of his letter, which he says was in nowise a secret and only employed as the machinery which is customary in England to promote movements. He adds that India will continue to agitate constitutionally and persistently.

CRICKET NEWS.

Kent has beaten the Australian team by thirty-six runs.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

THE PROSPECT OF FREE COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate held to-day indicates that the silver men are strong enough to prevent the repeal of the Sherman Act unless a substitute is introduced.

The silver Democrats of the House of Representatives have agreed to oppose the repeal of the Sherman Act unless it is replaced by Free Coinage, and at a meeting held to-day a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to draft a Free Coinage Bill.

LATER.

President Cleveland's supporters have postponed taking action in the silver question pending the discussion of the subject by the Caucuses, hoping thereby to facilitate an agreement.

THE MISSION OF SIR MORTIMER DURAND TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

It is probable that Sir Mortimer Durand and Staff will remain about fourteen days in Kabul.

The chief matters to be discussed, will be frontier questions.

Sir Mortimer Durand will have no escort, as he goes to Kabul as the Amir's guest.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

Colonel Ellis is now engaged in making all arrangements connected with the march of Sir Mortimer Durands mission.

It is hoped that by the 21st instant the camp will be formed and collected at Landi Kotal, so that the frontier may be crossed in a day or two later. A few sowars to act as orderlies and assist in transport work, will be taken, their general escort duties being performed by the Amir's troops, at Sir M. Durand's personal request. The Amir has made all necessary arrangements along the line of route. It is expected that fourteen days will be occupied on the march from Landi Kotal to Kabul, so the mission should be back in India within six weeks from the date of starting. The actual distance by road is 150 miles. The position of second-in-command of the mission will of course be filled by Colonel Ellis. Lieutenant Monners Smith will be personal assistant to Sir Mortimer Durand and will also be in charge of the camp arrangement, Lieutenant Macmahon has an extensive acquaintance with the Baluchistan frontier on and beyond Dgrajat border. He is a fluent Pashtu scholar. A Medical Officer, has yet to be selected, and will probably be one who possesses some practical knowledge of Afghanistan and its people. The journey to Kabul will be a trying one, as this season of the year is unhealthy in Peshawar and Jellalabad valley, owing to the great heat.

THE WANT OF MILITARY ACCOMMODATION AT MADRAS.

The 28th Madras Infantry who leave Burmah in the cold season, are to be sent to Quilon, as there is no vacant accommodation at Madras.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

At the meeting of the Spreme Council to-day, Sir D. Barbour, moved that the Bill to amend the Tariff Act should be taken under consideration and passed. This was unanimously agreed to. The Bill to amend the Indian Ports' Act will be taken under consideration on September 7.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS.

In addition to the scheme of a railway to Ceylon, there is a syndicate at home inquiring into the prospects of the West Coast railway, from Cannanore to Calicut, on the Madras railway, and from Palghat to Cochin.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The following gentlemen will represent various railways at the Railway Conference :—Mr. L Moss, Madras Railway; Mr. J. O'Callaghan, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; Mr. H. Conder, Great Indian Peninsula Railway; Mr. A. Breton, Eastern Bengal Railway; Mr. W. White, Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway, Mr. Windle, Calcutta, Port Commissioner, and Mr. A. Muirhead, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Lieutenant-Colonel Gardener, East Indian Railway; Mr. Izat, Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway; Colonel Boughey, North-Western Railway; Mr. W. Pendlebury, Nizam's Guaranteed Railway; and Mr. Wynne, Bengal-Nagpur Railway The President will be Colonel Sargeaunt, R. E. who will also represent the interests of State Railways not mentioned above.

In addition to the officers already mentioned, Mr. Carey will represent the Darjeeling-Himalayan, Mr. Wright the Indian-Midland, and Mr. Betts the South Indian Railways at the Railway Conference.

GOVERNMENT AND COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The *Englishman's* London correspondent wired yesterday: Again there were no allotments of the Secretary of State's Council drafts to-day.

Forty lakhs will be offered on 16th August.

POONA AUTUMN SKY RACES.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 10.

This meeting came off this afternoon. The Selling Race was won after a good struggle by Expert, who was least favoured by the public. The third event, St. Paul, won beating the favourite anyhow. Lottery was left at post. In the fourth event, Eos, who ran second, was disqualified for wrong weight. Speculation, who was much fancied for the last event, had much trouble with Barnum. The weather was beautiful. A large and fashionable gathering were present. The following are the results :—

"The Yerrowda Plate."—Rs. 170 and cup, value Rs. 29. For all Arabs who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 1,000. up to time of starting. Distance—One and a half-mile. Weights—Weight for age raised, 21 lbs. Penalties—Winners of a race, value Rs. 55, once 3, twice 5, thrice 7, oftener 10 lbs. Penalties accumulative. Allowances—Maidens allowed 3 lbs, Maidens on 1st May, 1893—3 lbs. Horses who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 150, up to time of starting, allowed 5 lbs.; galloways, 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—30th June, Rs. 5; 20 July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

H H Aga [Khan's ch a h Stirling, 9st 13lb. ..... W O. 1
First Race.—"The Selling Race"—Rs. 170 and a cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Distance—Half-mile. Weights—If entered to be sold for Rs. 600. 13-3 to carry 11-7. Allowances—3 lbs. per quarter inch, maidens, 5 lbs. Maidens on 1st May, 1893, 3 lbs—3 lbs. for each reduction of Rs. 50 in price down to Rs. 300. Allowances accumulative. Entries—30th June, Rs. 5; 20 July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Mr Cursetji's b a p Expert, 8st 8lb, Jessa 1
Mr Moore's b ob m Corky, 9st 3lb, Owner 2
Mr Clarke's b a p Superiority, 10st 3lb, Capt Welman 3

Betting : 4 to 5 on Superiority, evens on Corky; 5 to 1 and against Expert.

This was a splendid race, all three being close together the whole way. After an exciting finish, Expert won by a head.

Time—56 sec.

Second Race.—"The Kirkee Cup"—Rs. 170 and a cup value Rs. 29. For all ponies who have never won a race, value Rs. 1,000, up to time of starting. Distance—½ mile. Weight—13-2. English and Colonials to carry 10-12, Arabs 10-5, C. B.'s 9-10. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 500 once 3, twice 5, thrice 7, oftener 10 lbs. Penalties accumulative. Allowances—3 lbs. per quarter inch. Maidens 3lbs.; maidens on 1st May 1393—3 lbs. Ponies who have never won a race, value Rs. 150, up to time of starting allowed 4 lbs. Ponies qualified under general rule 2, allowed 4 lbs Allowances accumulative. Entries—30th June, Rs. 5; 20th July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20. No starting. sweep.

Capt Stisted's bn aus m Meg, 9st 7lb, Owner 1
Dr Martin's blk o m Zenobia, 9st 10lb, Capt Welman 2
Mr Kenna's g a p Moonshine, 9st 9lb, Owner 3
Capt Gartside Tipping's g a p Remorse late Nadir, 10st 11b, Mr Moore 0
Capt Morris' Ch or bn o m Golden Fleece, 9st 10lb, Owner .. 0
Mr Sheik Sulliman's b a p Jack the Ripper, 9st 9lb, C B Mahomed 0

Betting : 3 to 2 against Zenobia; 2 to 1 against Moonshine; 3 to 1 against Meg and 6 to 1 against the others.

Meg got off well and made the whole of the running and won easily by two lengths. There were ten lengths between the second and third.

Time—1 min. 26 secs.

Third Race.—"The Eclipse Stakes"—Rs. 170 and a cup, value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under, who have never won a race, value Rs. 1,000, up to time of starting. Distance—5 furlongs. Weights—13-3 English and Australians 11-4, Arabs 10-8, C. B.'s 10-1. Penalties—Winners of a race, value Rs. 500, once 3, twice 5, thrice 7, oftener 10lbs. Penalties accumulative. Allowances—3 lbs. per quarter inch, maidens allowed 3 lbs. Maidens on 1st May, 1893—3 lbs. Galloways who have never won a race, value Rs. 150, up to time of starting, allowed 5 lbs.; galloways qualified under general rule 2 allowed 4 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—30th June, Rs. 5; 20th July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20, No starting sweep.

Mr Lindsay's bn a g St Paul, 9st 7lb, Ebrahim 1
Aga Jungi Shah's b a g Grain, 9st 7lb, Aga S Shah 2
Mr Kenna's ch a p Fortunatus, 9st 3lb, Owner 3
H H Aga Khan's b a g Showhiman, 10st 5lb, Mr Moore 0
Capt Stisted's ch aus g Robin, 9st 13lb, Owner 0
Capt Chapman's b a g Tip Top, 9st 12lb, C B Mahomed 0
Dr Martin's ch a g Mystery, 9st 9lb, Capt Morris 0
Major Radcliffe's g a gold Memory, 8st 9lbs, Mr Stewart .. 0
Capt Harrison's ch a g Mutineer, 9st 7lb, Native 0
Capt Holdsworth's bn a g Signor, 9st 4lb, Capt Welman..... 0
Mr Wilmer's b a g Suez, 9st 1lb, Comer 0

Betting : 3 to 1 against Memory and Robbin; 4 to 1 against St. Paul; 6 to 1 against Grain; and Tip Top; 8 to 1 against Showhiman; and 10 to 1 against the others.

The flag dropped to a good start, St. Paul showed out slightly at three furlongs and together with Memory and Suez made running to the distance where St. Paul, Grain and Fortunatus came through. When about 100 yards from home St. Paul shook off the other two and won easily by a length and a half. There wore two lengths between the second and third.

Time—1 min. 9½ sec.

Fourth Race.—"The Omnium."—Rs. 170 and a cup value Rs. 29. For all horses who have never won a race, value Rs. 800, up to time of starting. Distance—5 Furlongs. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 3, twice 5, thrice 7, oftener 10 lbs. Winners since 1st May 1891, of a race, value Rs. 500, once 3, twice 5, oftener 7 lbs extra, Penalties accumulative. Allowances.—Maidens allowed 4 lbs.; maidens on 1st May 1893—2 lbs. Horses who have never won a race, value Rs. 150, up to time of starting, allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative Entries—30th June, Rs. 5; 20th July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20, No starting sweep.

Capt Fair's b aus m Eva, 9st 12lb, Mr Kenna 1
Capt Morris' g e m Ros, 10st 11b, Owner 2
Mr Walker's b aus g Kilgoblin, 9st 10lb, Mr Moore..... 3
Aga Z Shah's b aus g Lottery, 9st 10lb, Nama 0

Betting; 4 to 6 on Ros, 5 to 4 against Eva, 8 to 1 against Kilgoblin, and 12 to 1 against Lottery.

Lottery was left at the post. Ros and Eva ran together to the distance, where Eva drew slightly to front and won easily.

Time—1 min. 7 sec.

Fifth Race.—"The Ghorpuri Stakes"—Rs. 170 and a cup, value Rs. 29. For Arabs and Southern India C. B.'s (See general condition 1) who have never won a race, value Rs. 1,000, up to time of starting. Distance—1¼ mile. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 500, once 3, twice 5, thrice 7, oftener 10 lbs. Penalties accumulative. Allowances—Maidens allowed 2 lbs; maidens on 1st May 1893—2 lbs. Galloways allowed 5 lbs. Horses who have never won a race, value Rs. 150 up to time of starting, allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—30th June, Rs. 5; 20th July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Capt Holdsworth's b a h Speculation, 10st 4lb, Capt Welman 1
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Barnum, 10st 7lb, Mr Kenna ... 2
Mr Moochool Shah's g ag Speed of Thought, 10st 5lb, Aga S Shah 3
Capt Fowle's b a h Amnesty, 10st 13lb, Capt Holdsworth .. 0
Mr S M Allaruckia's b a h Sultan, 11 6st 11lb, Mr Stewart .. 0
Mr Sheik Sulliman's g a h Shumsheer, 10st 2lb, Mr Moore . 0

Betting 7 to 4 on Speculation, 4 to 1 against Barnum and Sultan, 6 to 1 against Amnesty, and 20 to 1 against the others.

Sultan led within the distance, and then Barnum, Speculation and speed of Thought caught him up. Speculation came away and won by one and a half lengths.

Time 2 min. 29 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Charthage from Bombay arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 10.

The s. s. Nizam, left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 10.

The French mail steamer Melbourne, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93½
Bar Silver	34½

The sum of about £500,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE "SIMULTANEOUS" MINUTES.

Our London correspondent, writing on July 21, says :—Sir John Strachey, in his Minute on Lord Kimberley's despatch, declares that he finds it "difficult to speak with patience of a measure which it is not denied may have as one of its results the attempt to govern strong and martial communities, Sikhs and Rajputs and Pathans by men drawn from a race which they regard as feeble and effeminate and therefore unworthy of respect." He describes the proposed measure as one that "promise to revolutionise in its most essential condition the policy under which India has hitherto been governed." Sir P. Lumsden regards the proposal "with grave misgiving;" Sir D. Stewart maintains that the conditions laid down in the despatch for the guidance of the Government of India are irreconcileable; Sir A. Arbuthnot considers the proposal embodied in the resolution of the House of Commons as "most dangerous and as one which, if it were carried out, would be fatal to the efficiency of the Indian administration." How under a system of competitive examinations to be held simultaneously in India and in England, and open to all subjects of the Queen-Empress of whatever race, under twenty-three years of age, any safe guard can be applied "by which it can be secured that an adequate number of the successful candidates should be Europeans" passes his comprehension. Sir J. Peile seeks to show that the resolution is based upon a misunderstanding of the case, and calls it a mere confusion of thought to suppose that justice requires us to make the way of the natives into "the English recruited service" easy. By entering it thus, he says, they will not become Englishmen or acquire the special qualities of Englishmen. The largest concessions at present possible have been made. Sir A. Lyall, who is characteristically concise and calm, dissents expressly from the policy laid down in the resolution "on the ground that it could not be adopted without reversing fundamentally the principles upon which appointments to the Indian Civil Service have hitherto been regulated and throwing into confusion all the arrangements that have been made to that end." The Duke of Argyll, in his published despatch of January 25 1870, said that there should never be any hesitation in laying down "that it is one of the first duties towards the people of India to guard the safety of our own dominion. For this purpose," the Duke added "we must proceed, gradually employing only such natives as we can trust and these only in such offices and in such places as, in the actual condition of things the Government of India may determine to be really suited to them." Sir A. Lyall concludes that "we cannot recognise the proposal to hold simultaneous examination in India and in England without disregarding this principle, unless indeed the whole existing system of making appointments to the higher ranks of the Indian Civil Services be at the same time revised and altered." What with the Siamese imbroglio, Home Rule, and a hundred other exciting topics, the minutes have not attracted much notice here. The *Times* does not seem to be aware that they have been published, and the *Daily News* whose concern in the matter is more or less personal is almost alone among the London papers in commenting on what I have heard described as "this very pretty quarrel." The Liberal organ regards the tone adopted in the minutes as bordering on contempt, both for the Secretary of State for India and for the Indian people. (Why not also for the House of Commons?) After a special reference to Sir John Strachey's not altogether discreet composition, the *Daily News* man not of course Mr. Paul, adds :—"All these remonstrances are in the unfortunate spirit of the Anglo-Indian who at heart distrusts the native and plays the conqueror over him. This spirit vindicated on the ground that 'it is one of the first duties towards the people of India to guard our own dominion' is hostile to that charter under which the natives claim equality of treatment with Englishmen in the matter of Civil Service examinations." We are told by another organ which gives a discriminating support to native claims that "certain naive admissions by one of the military dissentients have given no little satisfaction" to Mr. Navroji's friends. What I believe has given them so much gratification is not so much the soldier-like and straightforward comments of Sir P. Lumsden and Sir D. Stewart, but these observations of Sir J. Strachey : "According to the ordinary interpretation of the English language this despatch, as the Judicial and Public committee of the Council have observed, can only be construed by the Government of India as an instruction to give practical effect to the Resolution of the House of Commons. Nor does it appear to me that this interpretation is at all affected by the latter part of the despatch, which gives full discretion to the Government of India to make any observations upon the resolution that they desire. They may make observations and suggest conditions and limitations, but they are instructed to find the move in which the resolution is to be carried out." The glee of the advocates of simultaneous examinations is perhaps not altogether surprising.

The Maharaja of Bhownuggur left London on the 20th ult. for Folkestone, preparatory to starting in three or four days *via* Paris, and possibly Rome, on his return journey to India. His Highness's visit to England has from first to last been a most brilliant social success. He started well in taking up his residence at 46, Queen's Gate, one of the handsomest and most splendidly-furnished houses in that truly palatial neighbourhood. Here he surrounded himself by an establishment of the highest English type of household efficiency and refinement; and dispensed unstinted hospitality. He kept open house throughout his entire sojourn in Queen's Gate, giving dinner parties every Thursday, and apart from special receptions and at-homes, has entertained at his table in all over seven hundred guests. Much more would have been heard of this, but for the Maharaja's aversion to the fashionable forms of advetisement of such social functions, an aversion increased by the questionable taste with which some of his earlier doings were chronicled by certain of our competing Society Journals. His Highness spent much of his time going about quietly in the Park and shopping in the West End, making numerous purchases, and often without giving any indication of his rank. He has contributed to a number of the most deserving of English charities, including the Gordon Boys' Home, the Police Widows' Fund, the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, &c. His private charities have also been considerable. But it is not his princely munificence that has made so favourable an impression on Londoners, says our London correspondent, but his unaffected simplicity of character, good nature, and kindly disposition. He has been equal to every social occasion, and gained the sympathy of everyone by the transparent sincerity of his character and the instinctive politeness of his perfectly unconventional bearing. It is needless to say that his hospitality has been widely and heartily reciprocated. From the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Gladstone downwards, he has been welcomed everywhere, and as our telegram informed us, was recently invited to Windsor Castle. The attention he received at Windsor was most marked. After all the other guests had departed, the Maharaja was invited to remain until the afternoon, when her Majesty gave him a special farewell interview, lasting over an hour, previous to his return to Paddington. A distinguished official, who has frequently met the Maharaja in society, remarked the other day, that the manner in which his Highness throughout his visit conducted himself, did credit not only to himself, and to the Bombay Government, but to the Princes of Western India generally, adding : "He has raised the *prestige* of them all by his dignified and thoroughly friendly bearing among all sorts and conditions of Englishmen.

Trips to Norway are becoming more popular every year. Quite a large crowd of well-known people started for this delightful cruise on the Saturday before the mail left, among them being the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Cowasjee Jehanghirs. The latter have abandoned their intention of visiting Chicago. The American Exhibition, somehow or other, does not seem to have the attraction—outside the United States—that some people imagined.

A Karrachi paper says :—Stall-holders in the Empress Market have been forbidden to sell pickles and be money-changers at the same time. The practice is considered detrimental to the public health and safety owing to the danger there is of the pickle being poisoned by the verdigris of the copper coins.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A rabid dog on the 3rd instant bit some 14 persons in Jhelum city. The people are somewhat in a panic, since the dog was no destroyed, but escaped and is still at large.

The following appointments have been made vice Colonel C. Wodehouse proceeding on leave :—Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., to act as Agent, Kholapur and Southern Mahratta Country, and Commandant, Kholapur Infantry Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. V. Stace, C.B., to act as Political Agent, Cutch; Lieutenant-Colonel C, W. H. Sealy, to act as First Political Resident, Aden. and Political Agent for the Somali Coast; Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, to act as First Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Captain J. S. Ashby to act as Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; Captain M. T. Lyde, Third Assistant, and Lieutenant J. L. Harrington, Fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

As no further disturbances are apprehended in connection with the anti-cow-killing movement in the eastern part of these Provinces, the company of the Highland Light Infantry sent to Gorakhpur have returned to Fyzabad.

It is expected that the pictures at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, which opens on Monday next, will be fewer in number, but better in quality than usual. Colonels Holdich, Strahan, and Woodthorpe, with Captains Bythell, Hobday, Ommanney and Colomb and Lieutenant Molyneux are among the exhibitors.

An *edition de luxe* of Sir Edwin Arnold's *Light of the World* will be out immediately, illustrated by Holman Hunt. An advance copy has been presented to the Queen, and one to the Princess May. The Queen is said to be determined on Sir Edwin for the still dormant honours of the Laureateship, but Mr. Gladstone is equally determined not to have him—naturally perhaps when one thinks of the Unionist "Leaders" in the *Daily Telegraph*.

There is no doubt really as to the identity of the General Ghulam Haider who died recently, says the Lahore paper. He was Ghulam Haider, Landai Orakzai, commanding the Turkistan army. The confusion has perhaps arisen because the Amir sent news of his death to General Amir Khan, the deceased's brother who is serving with General Ghulam Haider, Charkhi, at Asmar, where the army went into mourning for three days. General Mir Atta Khan, last year's conqueror of the Hazarajat, has been appointed to command the Turkistan army.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 29th July was 264, against 220 and 209 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 64. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 5 and 3 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 12. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 95 and 47 respectively, against 93 and 23 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·5 per mille per annum, against 22·8, the mean of the last five years.

A soldier in the German army at Ludwigsburg recently, for fear of his non-commissioned officer, cut off a finger from his left hand, in order that he might bleed to death, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to lose his position as a soldier of the Second Class, while the non-commissioned officer received a sentence of one year and three months' imprisonment in a fortress, and to be reduced to the rank of a common soldier. The King of Wurtemburg has now reduced the punishment of this soldier to three months' imprisonment, and ordered him to be reinstated in the position of a soldier of the Second Class.

The suit of Elahi Buksh, of Hoshiarpore, to recover Rs. 2,70,000 as damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained in the Satgarha railway accident in December 1891, was continued before Mr. Field, Additional District Judge of Lahore, on Saturday last. The principal witness called was Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana. Mr. Harrison stated that he travelled in the Lahore train which came into collision with the up-mail from Mooltan on the morning of the 5th December 1891. His wife, himself, a Volunteer Sergeant-Instructor, and Mr. Glenn, of Quetta, occupied a second-class compartment of the carriage in which the plaintiff travelled. Mr. Harrison was asleep at the time of the accident. He was awakened by some cigars falling on him from the netting above. He looked out of the window, and thinking something had happened, put on his things and got out. He found that an accident had happened, and that several carriages, including his own, had been shot back from the rest of the train. Neither Mrs. Harrison nor the other persons had altered their positions in the carriage in any way. They were quite unaware of anything having happened. Witness roused them up. None of the persons in the compartment were injured or bruised in any way. The carriage was not derailed, and was not damaged in any way. Neither Mr. Harrison nor his wife were ever attended by a doctor in consequence of the accident, there being no necessity for this. The Sergeant-Instructor and Mr. Glenn made no complaint of any injury. Mr. Harrison travelled as far as Mooltan with the Sergeant, and to Quetta with Mr. Glenn, and they said nothing of having received any injuries. The witness further said that there were three natives in the next (rear) compartment of the same carriage. He was helping to get out and rescue the killed and injured passengers. The wounded would not drink out of his glass, so he tried to get native drinking vessels. He went to the compartment next to his own, and asked the natives if they could let him have some drinking vessels. He stood on the foot-board of the carriage, and the door being partly open looked in. He got no reply from the native passengers, but he saw a drinking vessel in their carriage, which he appropriated for the time being. One of the natives was lying on one of the lower berths, having his ankles or legs rubbed by another native. There was a third native sitting on the centre seat. The lamps in both compartments were burning, and so far as he was aware had never been extinguished. A first-class carriage was just in front of Mr. Harrison's. There were two occupants, Colonel Harvey, R.E., and Mr. Hume, Royal Warwickshire Regiment (both now in England). Neither of these gentlemen was hurt or injured in any way. Mr. Harrison saw no bruise or cut on either of them. He could not say if the man lying on the bench was Elahi Buksh, the plaintiff. Mathra Das, Instructor of Police, Hoshiarpore, deposed that he had known the plaintiff since 1887, and that he got ill two or two-and-half years ago. The case was again adjourned.

There is one blot, or we may rather call it a blunder, in our railway system, thinks our Allahabad contemporary which must ere long receive attention. We refer to the need of a more direct route between Northern and Southern India than that which is now afforded by the line *via* Dhond and Munmar. It seems hard, seems indeed a slur on our administration, that there is no straighter road for passengers and goods between Madras and the North-West. To those who assert that our railway system is well-nigh complete, we may point to the enormous area lying south and south-east of the railway between Nagpore and Bengal, an area close on 150,000 square miles, without a mile of railway in it, and only now being fringed on the coast by the East Coast Railway. A line from Madras to Bezwada is, our contemporary believes, to be surveyed this year, and when the money can be found for it, perhaps in the next century, it will be carried out. Meanwhile, could we not see surveys made for a line starting from the Nizam's Railway, somewhere near Warangal, and running up due north through Chanda to Jubbulpore? We should in this have a really useful trunk line from north to south, which would serve as a backbone for extensions east and west, the principal one of which will be a line along the valley of the Godavery. Meanwhile what about the Sambalpur-Cuttack line, and where shall we be if another Orissa famine should befall us?

POONA NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 9.

The unsettled state of the weather has unsettled everything else, and fixtures are put off from one rainy day to another. It fortunately held up a bit on Monday, and with the help of some matting, and an excellently drained ground the cricket match between the Ganeshkhind XI. and the Royal Indian Marine came off. The fielding was rather heavy owing to the wet, and Lord Harris who batted extremely well, kept the field fully occupied whilst he was in. Captain Stockdale who has been rather unfortunate of late with the willow, albeit he has done yeoman service as bowler batted very well for the Ganeshkhind lot in this match. The R. I. M. fielded very well considering the weather—Lieutenant Vines especially, Colonel Harris, who still suffers from slight lameness, got Dr. Martin to run for him, but he did not stay in long on this occasion. The Government House team were all out for 117 before tiffin. Some rain fell during tiffin time, but it cleared off soon, and play was resumed at the appointed time. The way the R. I. M. stuck to their wickets at first, and the encouraging figures on the telegraph board led to a hope that something in the way of a big score was coming, especially as some of the best bats had to go in. But after the fall of the fourth wicket the R. I. M. men fell away before the bowling of Captains Fowle and Stockdale, and were all out for 91 with plenty of time to spare. A second innings was started, the Ganeshkhind Eleven going in, but his Excellency did not bat on this occasion, and after three-quarters of an hour's play, during which Ganeshkhind lost 6 wickets for about 40 runs, time was called.

The first day's meeting of the Autumn Sky Races was held on Tuesday in drizzling muggy weather, despite which a very large crowd attended. There was a very good display of raincoats, and a great deal of eagerness to obtain rupees on the part of some of the assembled multitude who hustled and jostled their moist bodies against one another in getting to the betting books. The racing was not particularly good, the first event proving an extremely hollow affair, speculation getting ahead at the start and winning very easily. The second race created a little more excitement, though the distance was hardly sufficient to show what the animals were like. Major Radcliffe's Memory, with Mr. Stewart up, did not have a very soft job to win, as Gibbs on Russian brought his horse along in fine style, and had the race been longer the result would possibly have been different. This race and the following one were the two best events of the sludgy afternoon's proceedings. Gibbs won the third race on Rajeeb which started favourite, so the public were not disappointed in their choice, though in this race as in the second one a number of false starts considerably delayed matters. In the fourth race Shears was a hot favourite and looked like winning anyhow, but Eva managed to get ahead at the right moment and disappointed the hopes of a good section of the on-lookers. Shears who ran second was subsequently disqualified for short-weight. In the last race Mr. Stewart's g a p Jem was scratched. The start was not at all a good one, and the race a rather dull affair until the horses got into the straight for home, when Fortunatus came to the front, and the finish was excellent. There was a good assembly on the grand-stand, among them being his Excellency and Lady Harris, attended by their A.-D.-C.s. General and Mrs. Blundell, Mr. J. F. Fleet, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Vidal, Col. Westmacott, Major-General Rawline, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Warren, Dr. Bull, Major Radcliffe, and a large number of other ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency did not arrive until somewhat late in the afternoon. Notwithstanding the sweet strains of one of the best bands in Poona at the present time, the Lancashire Fuziliers, there was not much life or go about the proceedings, the atmospheric dampness apparently being communicable to the spirits of many present. The ladies' dresses were, as might be expected, of the wet weather order, and except in a few instances added little to brighten up the scene. The next meeting is on the 10th.

There was a dance at Government House, on Tuesday evening, attended by about 200 guests, which passed off every pleasantly. The guests were received on arrival by the Governor's A.-D.-C.s and afterwards presented to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris by the Military Secretary. The dance was over shortly after midnight. The Gymkhana at Ganeshkhind which was to have taken place last Saturday, and was afterwards postponed to Wednesday, has been again postponed to Friday next.

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at which the report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the subject of investment of the municipal funds of the City of Bombay will be presented.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 12th August, at 3 p.m. :—

I.—Questions put by the Honourable Rao Bahadur Udharam Mulchand :—

(1) What is the total revenue from, and the total expenditure of, the Province of Siad, and what are the different figures that constitute the same?

(2) What is the revenue from, and the expenditure of, the Subordinate Civil Courts of Sind?

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council :—

(1) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1893, a Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal government of the city of Bombay.

III.—Bills and Orders of the day :—

(1) A Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal government of the city of Bombay.—*Second Reading.*

Amendments to be proposed on the consideration in detail of Bill No 1 of 1893, a Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal government of the city of Bombay :—

1.—The Honourable Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padumji will propose the following amendment in Bill No. 1 of 1893, a Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal government of the city of Bombay :—

(1) In Section 4 to substitutute the following for clause (1) :—

Surplus moneys at the credit of the Municipal Fund which are not required for current charges may, from time to time, be deposited in the Bank of Bombay or in any other Indian Bank entrusted by the Local Governments or the Government of India with the charge of their own cash balances., or be invested in public securities or advanced as loans on the security of its own Municipal bonds or of public securities on such terms as may be previously determined by the Corporation

2.—The Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad will propose the following amendment in Bill No. 1 of 1893, a Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal government of the city of Bombay :—

(1) In Section 4 to substitute the following for sub-section (1) :—

Surplus moneys at the credit of the Municipal Fund which are not required for current charges may, from time to time, be deposited with the Bank of Bombay or such other Bank or Banks as may, subject to the approval of the Corporation, be selected by the Standing Committee, or be invested in public securities or such other securities as may, subject to the like approval, be selected by the Standing Committee.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English mail, and the following passengers :—

For London.

Mr G A Anderson
Mr J A Atkinson
Sur.-Capt E Hudson
Col, Mrs and 3 Misses Marriott
Mr Marriott
Mr H Griffiths
Mr A H Marriott
Mrs Watson
Mr H M Winterbotham
Mr Bonham Carter
Lt F F Rees
Mr A Wiles
Mr and Mrs W Goodrich
Capt and Mrs R D Barton and child
Mrs Arnold and 4 children
Miss Miller
Capt W Ewbank
Mrs Smith
Mrs A H L Fraser
Rev L Klugh
Lieut A Glasfurd
Mr G McLaren
Mrs Kerrich
Mr McDougall
Capt D C N Harrison
Mr G A Evans
Mrs Walker
Mr and Mrs J Wigley and infant
Col P H Greig
Mr A H Mahomed
Mr D Turkhand
Mr J J Laing
Mr B F Jones
Mr A P Friend
Mr L F Waider
Mr M Heenan
Mr S Heenan
Mrs Alex Wright and chield
Mr Wright

For Brindisi.

Mr B B Greidt
Mr J Hooper
Mr D Wedderburn
Mr C Collins
Mr C C Boyd
Mr A O Firth
Mr H de la Ross
Mr J C Lyle
Col T R Disney
Major C W Ravenshaw
Mr J K Greig
Capt J E K Johnston
Sur.-Capt S Peeke
Mr H F Mayes
Col E Begbie
Mr T O Thurburn
Mrs Savage and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Porter
Mr C Lacy
Mr John Hay
Major L W A Milton
Mr Witham
Mr H D Taylor
Mr J Eliot
Mr E Danson
Lieut E D Swinton
Mr C Mildred
Mr W A S Kincaid
Mr C G H Fawcett
Surg.-Lieut-Col B Evers
Mr G D Lynn
Mr John Marshall
Mr A Wingate
Mr J Muir Mackenzie
Mr R G Harty
Mr R W Blair
Col and Miss C Wodehouse, C I E
Mr C Fraser
Surg-Maj G J Kellie
Col W R Kaye
Mr G R Lynn
Mr C F Dela Rosse
Surg-Capt H Daveran

For Aden.—Col C W H Sealy

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay took place yesterday at the Bank premises. The directors present were Mr. Charles Dougias, president, Mr. Varjeevundas Madowdas, vice president, Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibbhoy, Mr. Framjee Dinshah Petit, and Mr. L. R. W. Forrest. There was a large attendance of shareholders.

The President said : Gentlemen,—It devolves upon me to-day to move the adoption

cast the result of this, but I believe that things will settle down somehow before long and trade will recover. The Chinese must have yarn, and I do not think that they will spin it for themselves for many years to come. In Japan, we may have a keen competitor, and one not to be dispised; but as they have to import a great deal of their cotton, and the fall in the value of silver affects them also. We may have very bad times for a little while longer, and some of the weaker concerns here may suffer severely, but well managed mills are pretty sure to find a secure footing before very long, and to be able to make a fare return to their shareholders. Before this is arrived at, however, economy will have to be carefully studied and considerable sacrifices made. The days of large profits are gone, for a time at any rate, and shareholders will have to consider whether they can afford to pay their agents a quarter of an anna per pound commission and a handsome allowance for office charges. I think that a radical change in this respect would be greatly for the interest of the trade generally, as it would prevent the springing up of new mills which are too often built merely to give the agents a commission, and which from being built largely on borrowed money, are week from the beginning, and in themselves a danger to the trade. It is rumoured that some of our most intelligent millowners are getting out weaving machinery to compete more closely with the Manchester trade. Personally, as an importer of Manchester goods, I am sorry to see this, but there is no doubt that it is a proper and legitimate expansion of the trade of the country, and it deserves success. As this Bank does a large business with the mills, you may wish to know how we now stand, so I can tell you that all these accounts are very closely looked after, and that they have been recently examined by a committee of the directors with the result that we believe we are fully secured against loss. Before concluding, I must say a few words about the public discussion regarding the deposit of the Municipal funds with the Bank. I do this unwillingly, because I think that too much has already been made of it, and on one side much bitterness has been shown. But when I see the Municipal Commissioner writing about a debasing and disabling thraldom, I think the true facts of the case should be laid before you. I may not be able to say anything that they do not know already, but it is desirable that there should be some record of this matter in the proceedings of the Bank. Probably not one man out of every hundred who read the newspapers has ever read the Municipal Act, and to all those who have not read it, and perhaps to many who have read it, the impression conveyed by recent articles, speeches and letters, must have been that this Bank was endeavouring to force the Municipality to deposit enormous sums with it free of interest. The Bank is represented as terrorizing over the Municipal Commissioner and threatening him with a bludgeon clause in the Act, unless he deposited untold lakhs of rupees, and he requires an Act of the Legislature to emancipate him. Now the fact is that the Bank never had the power to coerce the Municipality, and never attempted to do so. The Municipal Act then in existance in clause 122 clearly laid down that after providing a sufficient cash balance for current requirements, the surplus funds should be deposited with the Bank of Bombay at *interest*, or invested in Government Securities. It, therefore, followed, as a matter of course, that when the Bank refused to pay interest, it would have been illegal for the Municipality to have large sums on current account, and that they must be invested. The arrangement made in 1881 to allow interest was entered into as being in conformity with the Act, and mutually profitable, but as it was for no fixed period, either party had a clear right to withdraw from it when it became unprofitable to them, and this we did after giving six months' notice. In the discussion which has arisen the words "current deposits" have been frequently used, but as our secretary pointed out these transactions really partook of the nature of fixed deposits, being money at 7 day's call. This fact is borne out by a statement made in the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, when he stated, in reply to a question of H. E. the Governor, that no notice was required for the withdrawal of small sums, but that for a lakh of rupees and over, a short notice was required. It is evident that this could not refer to ordinary current deposits, on which no interests has ever been allowed, and which are always payable on demand. If any gentleman here to-day has 5 lakhs or 10 lakhs to his credit in current account, I can assure him that his cheques will be honoured without any notice. That the Bank never thought of bringing pressure on the Municipality I can prove from correspondence which passed between the Municipal Commissioner and our Secretary. At an interview which these gentlemen had on the 8th October, 1890, after alluding to the notice that the payment of interest must cease after 6 months, our Secretary suggested that it would be wise for the Municipality to take advantage of the moderate price then ruling to buy Government paper. In a letter written to the Commissioner on the same day after the interview he says, "So scarce is ready paper at present that I doubt if 10 lakhs of it could be got without causing a considerable rise in the rate, but should you wish to invest I would recommend buying forward for the end of the month such portion as cannot now be got ready. The quotations to-day are ready Rs. 103-4, 30th Oct. 103, buyers, with a very strong market." From this it is evident that so far from the Bank offering any opposition to the withdrawal of the deposits we were willing and anxious to assist the Commissioner in making his investments. Had the advice then given been followed in its entirety the result would have been a very handsome profit. In introducing this new bill to the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Birdwood says that a few years ago the balance in the Bank amounted to 18 lakhs, and that he understood that at the present moment it was even greater. The actual balance at that time was only Rs. 238,000. The only change effected by the new bill appears to be that the Corporation will be at liberty to invest the surplus funds which formerly had to be put in Government paper or other public securities, in fixed deposits with the Exchange Banks. It is very doubtful if the average return obtainable in this way, will be better than Government securities, and it is for the rate payers to say whether, after allowing for possible loss on realisation of Government Paper, they approve of the change to an inferior security. It is not likely to affect your dividends in any way, as the old arrangement was latterly a dead loss to us. I trust that you will clearly understand that in making these remarks I am simply explaining to you, as shareholders, the action of your Directors in this matter. I do not consider that we are called upon to make any explanation to the Corporation, and I have no wish to enter into any discussion with them or with the public. The Corporation have a perfect right to manage their business as seems best in their own eyes, and if they consider the new Bill better than the old one we have no right to object. A mountain has been made out of a mole-hill, and great forces brought to bear against a purely imaginary opposition. With these remarks, gentlemen, I will now propose that the statement of accounts made up to the 30th June last and the Directors' report now laid before the meeting be and are hereby approved and adopted.

Mr. Varjivandas Mahdavadas seconded.

Mr. N. M. Wadia considered that the Bank of Bombay should not enter into speculative business, but on the contrary they ought to do everything to check speculation. He also objected to money being advanced on "company paper."

The President: I do not know how we should make a dividend at all if we were debarred from all business.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomji Bunshah considered that the Bank might have declared a larger dividend and not have passed so great a sum to the reserve fund.

The President said that on one occasion they did declare a larger dividend, namely eleven per cent. A discussion arose amongst the directors and it was ultimately decided that as it was possible some difficulty might in future be experienced in maintaining such a dividend, it was considered that it would be more to the interest of the shareholders to have a fixed and not a fluctuating dividend. He pointed out that by strengthening the reserve fund as they did, they were gradually increasing the capital value of their shares.

Mr. David Gostling considered the directors were carrying out a wise policy by putting a large amount to the reserve fund, because they had absolutely no guarantee that in future years they would be able to make the same profits.

The motion was then unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Tulockchand Maneckchand seconded by Mr. Sorabji Rustamji Bunshaw, Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest and Framji Dinshaw Petit were re-elected directors.

Mr. Somonji Dinshaw Petit proposed that "Messrs. R. Baumbach and Edulji Nusserwanji Settna be re-elected auditors and the sum of Rs. 1,000 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit.

Mr. Hassumbhoy Somji seconded the proposition, which being put to the vote was agreed to.

Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bhurucha moved "that the best thanks of the share holders be given to the directors and officers of the Bank for the management of its affairs." In proposing the motion Mr. Barucha said that the balance sheet spoke most eloquently of the long sustained success the Bank had enjoyed notwithstanding that the last quarter of a century had been so full of disturbing industrial, commercial, and financial vicissitudes. No one could speak with better knowledge than himself of the zeal and intelligence of the Bank's officers and their courtesy of their constituents, and so long as those qualities were to be found in the Bank, so long would the institution continue to flourish. They welcomed in their midst, after several years' absence, their general critic, Mr. Wadia, who had given them a kind of foretaste of what was likely to await the management on the slightest backsliding.

On the motion of Mr. L. Penny, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the chair, which terminated the proceedings.

ANNIVERSARY AT CAMP INDORE.

An Indore correspondent writes:—An unprecedentedly large gathering of European ladies and gentlemen, including also some of the distinguished natives of the Station, was assembled at Shrimant Madheorao Vinayak Kilyasheb's bungalow on the 29th ultimo for celebrating the fifth anniversary of his private "Dayan Sampadak" Club. Among those present were:—Mrs. Peterkin, Mrs. Brennon, Miss Walter, Brigade-Surgeon D. F. Keegon, Captain C. Aerber, First assistant to the Agent Governor General for Central India, Lieut C. E. Ross Second Assistant to A. G. G., Lieut A. D. Bannerman, Third Assistant to A. G. G., Surgeon-Major A. Peterkin, Mr. R. H. Gamion B. A. (Oxon.), Principal, Raja Kumar College and Ex-officio Assistant to A. G. G., Principal E. C. Cholmondely, B. A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law and Director, Public Instruction, Holkar State, Mr. E. Leach, Lieut Robertson, H. H. the Raja Saheb of Dewas, H. H. the Raja Saheb Rutlam, the Raja of Mandhatta, Messrs Roshanlal, B. A., Rasik Biharilal, B. A., F. V. Bhagwat, L. M. & S., Alli Muhamad Bheemjee and many others. The young Kilya saheb opened the proceedings by a short introductory speech suited to the occassion, in which he explained the objects of the club as being mainly the acquisition of knowledge in all the various branches of learning, carefully excluding the politics of the day; for (as the young lecturer happily remarked) that is a subject altogether beyond the reach of our information; and he was convinced that we, lay-public, would simply thwart peaceful administration of the non-regulated provinces by any uncalled-for discussion of such topics; and that in temporal matters there could hardly be any sin more heinous than that of a foolish and unjust criticism of the wise measures of the ruling authority. He then read before the audience the substance in English of two scenes from Sanskrit plays, which formed part of the entertainment given on the occasion and which had been wholly got up by the exertions of his teacher, Mr. L. N. Limaye, B.A., Head-master, Residency School. This speech was followed by that of his younger brother, Nana Saheb, aged 10, so nicely delivered that it excited the wonder and admiration of all present. Then commenced the entertainment, which consisted of three English dialogues: one scene from a Sanskrit play, called Mudra Rakshasa and another from a Sanskrit play, called Mrichakatik, and a Marathi speech based on Roman History. Then the report of the club during the past year was read by Mr. B. B. Kakirde, the secretary, which clearly indicated steady progress done in the year under report, such as had never been achieved before in the whole history of the club. There were thirty-one meetings of the club held in the last year, when subjects, like self-control, presence of mind, habit, wealth and its effects, education, union, duty, miseries and their effects and others were selected for discussion. The presidents on these occasions included many distingnished names like Messrs. A. Herbert, tutor to H. H. the Raja Saheb of Rutlam, L. N. Limaye, B. A., Head-master, Residency school, S. S. Supre, B. A., and others. The report was concluded by an emphatic expression of sincere thanks to Shrimant Madheorao Vinayak Kilya saheb, the patron of the club and his teacher, L. N. Limaye, B. A., Head-master, Residency School, the devoted friends of the institution. *Pan Attar* and flowers were next distributed, and the National Anthem was sung in English by all who were present; and this terminated the most successful proceedings of a grand Anniversary, the best of its kind ever seen in Indore

NOTES FROM JUBBULPORE.

It is some years now writes our correspondent, since this station experienced such a heavy downfall of rain as that of last Thursday. The rain came down in torrents, and in one continuous shower 7·32 inches of rain fell in the 24 hours. Fourteen and half inches of rain were gauged from 1st to 4th instant, and 2·35 inches on 31st ultimo. The nullahs, ducts and streams overflowed their banks. The Nerbudda on the G. I. P. R. rose to a height of 84 feet. Villages were in imminent danger; but fortunately there was a break on Thursday night, as it was, several "jerry buildings" and huts in villages suffered much. The rainfall from 1st June to date is as follows:—

	1893.	1892.
June	18·71 inchs.	4·10 inchs.
July	9·36 "	21·38 "
1st to 4 Augt.	14·36 "	3·12 "
Total	43·03 ins.	28·60

It will be observed that we have only 15 inches more to complete the average total rainfall this year. The crops have suffered severely.

Strenuous efforts are being made to place the Christ Church Schools on a sound basis. These institutions are doing good work, but are in debt. Rupees 4,000 are asked for to make the Schools a paying concern, Mrs. Vennings, wife of the Commissioner, is getting up entertainments in aid of the funds of the schools, and already about Rs. 320 has been netted, which speaks highly for the charitable public. The amount would have been more if the prices of dresses, etc., were not partially paid from the proceeds of the concerts.

Colonel Mecham, Captain Wood and Lieut. Guise, Scottish Rifles, proceeds on 60 days' leave. I am sorry to note that of late there have been many courts-martial in the Rifles. Two men have been sentenced to be discharged with ignominy in addition to imprisonment for stealing. It is good to get rid of men who disgrace the British service. On return of Major Wynyard R. A., from leave, Captain Owen, R. A., 44th Field Battery takes a holiday. General Barnard's time is drawing to a close. He will vacate the command of the Nerbudda Division before his time expires.

Differences of opinion exist as to the legality of the Superintendent of the Central Jail vending bread to the to the station. The bread is of the very best discription, and wholesome, and as cheap as the abominations sold by the native bakers. I am glad of this, but is not this intefering with free drade? The gadis should be made to suffer too. The milk vended by them is highly impsure, the result being enteric fever and other oilmonts.

The United Club, a newly, started institution, was a *desideratum*. The histrionic talent of its members came forward and gave a most appreciative entertainment last night, which was a grand success.

JAINS AT THE RELIGIOUS CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Veerachandra Raghoji Gandhi, B.A., with Professor Nathu Manchhachand, left by the last mail to represent the Jain interests at the Parliament of religions in far-off Chicago. A large number of co-religionists who sympathise with the mission were present at the Victoria Dock to bid good-bye. Amongst those present were:—Dr. Jamnadas Premchand, Messrs. Chhotalal Tribhuwandas, Girjashanker Kasiram, Pandit Umichandra P. Parmar, and many other persons of respectability. Mr. Gandhi received a great ovation on his arrival. He was loaded with garlands by the representatives of the Jain Union Club and the Jain Association of India, and flowers were strewn. This event will undoubtedly be invested with historic importance. The *Shettias* who have upheld the mission in such a laudable spirit are to be congratulated on their liberality and largeheartedness. I know they are very few, but who they are must remain secret for obvious reasons.—Yours, &c.,

NEMANEE BUDHA MULL KEWALCHAND.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 8 was 531, giving a death-rate of 30·75 per annum per thousand as against 32·71 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·11 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 105 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 1, measles; 66, phthisis; 11, cholera; 51, diseases of the nervous system; 103, affections of the respiratory organs; 37, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 45, still-born; 44, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 17; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 248; Hindu outcaste, 45; Musalman, 124; Parsee, 26; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 4; European, 5; Negro-African, 4; Chinese, 1. The total number of births was 317 as against 361 the corresponding period of last year, and 337 the average over the past five years.

According to a Bangalore paper, the relations between the City Municipal Commissioners and their President are somewhat strained. At a recent meeting the President was credited with having said that "if any member of the Board should hereafter speak or criticise on subjects without previously obtaining information, he (the President) would be under the necessity of recommending to Government the expelling of such member from the Board."

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

MINUTES ON LORD KIMBERLEY'S DESPATCH.

Below we give the full text of the minutes of Sir John Strachey, Sir J. Peile and Sir A. Lyall on the above subject.

In accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the "Act for the better Government of India," I desire to record my dissent from the decision by which the Secretary of State has this day resolved, in opposition to the majority of the Council, to send to the Government of India a despatch on the subject of holding simultaneous examinations in England and in India for admission to the Indian Civil Service. My opinion, and the reasons for it, were stated at the meeting of the Council, to the following effect:—Although during the time in which I have been a member of this Council no subject more important than the present has come before us, there is very little that the Council can now usefully discuss. We have been given to understand that it has already been finally dicided by Her Majesty's Government that this despatch shall be sent to India without alteration in its present form.

Our opinion has not been invited, and all that members of this Council who think with me can now do is, to record in the manner authorised by the law, their dissent from the course that has been adopted. I shall, therefore, enter into no details of my objections, and it is the less necessary to do so, because those objections are in all essential respects the same as those which have already been stated by Sir James Peile and Sir Alfred Lyall. A measure has been suddenly taken, which promises to revolutionise in its most essential condition, the policy under which India has hitherto been governed. The public administration in India is already mainly entrusted to the natives of the country. There are no judicial offices from which they are excluded, and not many executive offices, except the most important of all, which they do not or may not fill. The facilities which they enjoy for obtaining high and honourable employment in India are really greater than those open to Englishmen, who for the most part can only enter the public service through the narrow door of Competition in England, and the number of Englishmen employed in, as we used to call it, the Covenanted Civil Service, has been reduced so greatly that, there are hardly enough of them to fill the posts which Englishmen must necessarily hold. Hither to, however, whatever changes have been made in the machinery of Indian Government, there has never been any doubt that for the highest executive officer's of the state, on whom, in case of necessity, we shall have to depend for the maintenance of our dominion, we shall always have a sufficient number of Englishmen. It is now proposed to adopt measures which will probably, or as their advocates anticipate, will certainly take away from our countrymen a large proportion of their power and responsibility. And to whom is this power and responsibility to be transferred? Not, to use the words of the Act of 1870, to natives of India of proved merit and ability, to whom, whatever may have happened in former times, we now entrust an ample and increasing share in the public administration, and who deserve our high respect and sympathy, but to men chosen from a class infinitesimally small in proportion to the population, a class intellectually acute but composed almost entirely of the very feeblest element of the people of the vast continent of India, of men who are looked upon by the more vigorous and politically important races as being as much foreigners as we are ourselves. And, as a climax of absurdity, for it is nothing else, these men are to be selected from that class by literary examinations only. For those who, like myself and many of my colleagues, have passed a great portion of our lives in India, who ought to know if any can know, what India is, and who through a long course of years have taken no small part in its actual Government, it is difficult to speak with patience of a measure which it is not denied may have as one of its results the attempt to govern stropg martial communities, Sikhs and Rajputs and Pathans, by men drawn from a race which they regard as feeble and effeminate, and therefore unworthy of respect. According to the ordinary interpretation of the English language this Despatch, as the Judical and Public Committee of the Council have observed, can only be construed by the Government of India as an instruction to give practical effect to the Resolution of the House of Commons. Nor does it appear to me that this interpretation is at all affected by the latter part of the despatch which gives full discretion to the Government of India to make any observations upon the Resolution that they desire. They may make observations and suggest conditions and limitations, but they are instructed to find the mode in which the Resolution is to be carried out. I had expected that the terms of the Despatch would, in this respect, have been different In the discussion which took place in the House of Lords on the 14th June, the Secretary of State informed the House that "it would be open to the Government of India to say that they were not able to find any way of carrying the Resolution into effect," and his explanation of the intention of Her Majesty's Government was subsequently stated by the Prime Minister to be identical with his own. It gave, in my opinion, a very much wider and more complete discretion to the Government of India than that given in this Despatch—Although it is, I think, greatly to be regretted that this explanation has not been repeated, no modification of the language of the Despatch would, in my opinion, remove the objections to the course that has been followed. The Despatch will be sent to the Government of India, but I trust that it will be sent under the strongest protests which the members of this council can record.

MINUTES BY SIR J. PEILE.

The question before us is not whether this despatch should be sent to India, but whether it should go forth with the assent and support of the Council. From the point of view of the Council there is no reason for making a reference to the Government of India. The duty of making regulation for the examination of candidates for the Indian civil service, is placed by the statue of 1858 upon the secretary of state in council, and not on the Government of India. This very question of holding simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil service in India, has recently been fully considered by the Government of India on the report of the Public Service Commission. The conclusions of that commission (including native members) against this proposal, were approved by the Government of India, and the Secretary of State and his Council in 1889 entirely and unanimously concurred in them.

Still less do we find reason for asking the Government of India to consider by what method, and with what conditions and limitations, simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service could be held in India. We have rejected this proposal absolutely for very sufficient reasons. The Home Government supports our decision. To ask us to invite the Government of India to suggest how that could be done which we are convinced should not be done, is to call upon us to fatally compromise our position in the eyes of the Government of India, and eventually in the eyes of the people of India.

This being the extent and ground of our dessent from the despatch which is to go to India, it is hardly necessary to enter at length into the reasons for opposing the resolution of the House of Commons which we hold in Common with the Secretary of State and the Government. It is, however, pertinent to point out the understanding of the case on which the resolution is based.

It is natural that members of the House who believe that the natives of India are deliberately subjected to disadvantages to obstruct them in obtaining the share in the Indian Civil Service understood to be claimable by them under the statue of 1858, should vote for a resolution which purports to remove those disadvantages and enable natives to compile with Europeans on equal terms. It is perfectly true that the statues of 1853 and 1858 opened the admission to the Indian Civil Service by means of examination to all natural-born subjects of the Crown. But the test of fitness was from the first understood to be an English education and training, and it was contemplated that the natives of India who might gain an entrance to the Indian Civil Service through this door, were those who should be capable of rising to the discipline of this education and training: in other words expectional natives.

The statue could be justified only the sense. For while India is Governed by England there must be a permanent administrative body of Englishmen (including, ofcourse, Scots and Irishmen); They must be supplied to a certain definite amount by periodical recruitment and the examinations under the statue of 1858 were appointed as the sole means of such supply in place of the system of Patronage which had prevailed before 1855.

The competitive examination has for its special object the supply of the English element essential for the Indian administration, but is not the sole and exclusive door to the higher Indian offices. All previlege of Englishmen against natives in that matter was swept away by the statue of 1870, which entirely fulills the engagement of the statue of 1833, seeing that it enables the Government of India to appoint any native of India to any office without expection or reservation.

In giving effect to the statue of 1870, the body of English administrators has been reduced by reducing the recruitment for it, to make more room for the natives. But this reduction must stop somewhere, if the administration is not to pass out of our hands altogether. No one will deny (certainly natives of sober judgment do not deny) that an ascertainable number of Englishmen is indispensible. They have to be recruited at the market price on certain terms as to pay and pension. To recruit natives who are not of the same quality on the same terms, is sheere waste of the Indian revenues, common sense and business principles suggest that exactly the number of men of the quality required, and no more should be recruited on these terms. The more reasonable course would therefore be to obtain only the necessary quota of Englishmen by means of the competitive examination in England.

The queation here simply is as to the provision of public servants from the two races in right proportion to meet the requirements of the administration.

As regards the offices to fill, there is as between Englishmen and natives, no reservation or privilege whatever in the eye of the law. They fill respectively the offices for which they are fit. Naturally the natives hold the vast bulk of the offices; The Englishmen hold those necessary for the exercise of our supremacy, and those in which nerve and impartiality are most essential.

It is mere confusion of thought to suppose that justice requires us to make the way of the natives into the English recruited service, easy. By entering it this, they will not become Englishmen or acquire the special qualities of Englishmen.

When a business man invites tenders for a limited quantity of an article of a certain quality, does he ever give notice that he will equally accept a different article of a quality which will not answer his purpose?

The conclusion is clear, and if natives of India are to be selected by competition *in India* for the higher offices, the instrument to use is the statue of 1870, and not the statue of 1858. If it can be shown that, while the statue of 1870 has swept away all reservation, natives are in fact excluded from offices for which they are fit, pressure should be brought to bear in that direction. The subject has very recently been exhaustively considered, and the largest concessions at present possible, have been made.

Past events must be reviewed to enable a judgment to be formed, whether we have been liberal or otherwise in meeting the very natural desire of the natives of India to hold offices in the administration of their country.

In the days of the Honourable Company, the civil offices were reserved by statue to their Civil Servants sent out from England. In time, as offices multiplied, the Civil Servants were insufficient to hold them all, and the reservation by statute was reduced in 1861 to a list of offices proportionate to their number and named in a schedule. In 1870 all reservation of offices as against natives was completely swept away. The subordinate offices have always been held practically by natives only. The offices of the next highest rank (salary 24,000 per annum and upwards) are jealously secured to natives by Executive Rule, none but a native being eligible, if a competent native can be found in regard to the right to offices, the privilege of the Indian subject is greater than the privilege of the British or Colonial subjects.

No offices are reserved against natives, but Englishmen are recruited and sent out to perform duties which the natives are not yet competent to undertake. Even from this official body, *ex hypothesi* English as it is; the broad spirit of statutes of 1853 and 1858 does not exclude natives who are presumed to be equivalent to Englishmen in virtue of an English training. In the last three years, 10 natives have succeeded in the competitive examination in England, out of a total of 113 successful candidates.

The resolution of the House of Commons seeks to infuse into this last reserve of English officials an element of home-staying Indian youths, who will (under the system of competitive examination in force) be drawn from races, the cleverest doubtless in preparing for that test, but not therefore the fittest of our Indian subjects, for place of grave responsibility. If the experiment should gain its object, as it probably would, it would gratify a certain class of Indians, but it would be very distasteful to the Indian aristocracy and to the stronger races of India, who respect strength of character in those who are set in authority over them, more than literary proficiency, and it would be the cause of infinite embarrassment to the Government, because it would reduce the supply of English administrators below the minimum essential for the efficient administration of the empire. Eventually it would raise the question whether the purely educational test is maintainable for the selection of the fittest for the purpose in view, from among a mass of candidates of mixed western and Asiatic races. For other qualities, which an educational test cannot gauge, are in this case even more essential, and an educational test, as the substitute for patronage, is tolerable only so long as it is able to presuppose an equality in strength and vigour of character in the candidates.

MINUTE BY SIR A. LYALL.

I am obliged to record my opinion against the expediency of sending to the Government of India the dispatch in regard to the holding of Simultaneous examinations in England and India for the Indian Civil Service, which was laid before the Council on the 20th June. The point for discussion was whether the Council could assent to the issue of instructions that are framed in terms which would ordinarily be taken to mean that the Secretary of State in Council acquiesces in, or at any rate does not oppose, the policy of holding Simultaneous examinations in the two countries. But I am bound to state that I dissent expressly from that policy, on the ground that it could not be adopted without reversing fundamentally the principles upon which appointments to the Indian Civil Service have hitherto been regulated, and throwing into confusion all the arrangements that have been made to that end.

The Duke of Argyll's despatch to the Government of India, dated April 8th, 1869 confirmed and declared the policy that has hitherto been followed in regard to the ways and means of admitting the natives of India to high civil employment in India. So long as admission to the Convenanted Civil Service could be obtained only by passing a competitive examination in England, there was good reason for the contention that, the system imposed some hardship upon the natives of India. But the passing of the Act of 1870 which empowered the authorities in India to appoint any Native of India to any employment or office in her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, removed that hardship, and the system of Provincial Services just introduced into India, emboidies carefully considered schemes for giving ample effect to the powers vested by that Act in the India Government. A certain number of offices, hitherto reserved for civil servants appointed by competitive examination, have now been transferred to these Provincial Services, for which natural born-subjects of her Majesty, other than natives of India, are only eligible in very special cases. The result is that natives of India can now enter the higher Civil Service by two avenues, by competition in England, and by nomination, under prescribed rules and condition, to the Provincial Services in India. This being the present state of the case, if the procedure of holding simultaneous competitive examinations in India and in England were admitted, the result would, in my opinion, be to open to the natives of India much greater facilities than to European British subjects, of entering the Indian Civil Services. This would dislocate all the arrangements hitherto made, and would be tantamount to superseding and discarding the policy laid down in 1870, and would indeed operate as a virtual abandonment of the principle which the Duke of Argyll, in his published despatch of January 25th, 1870, said that there should never be any hesitation in laying down that it is one of the first duties toward the people of India to guard the safety of our own dominion. For "this purpose," he added, "we must proceed gradually, employing only such natives as we can trust, and these only in such offices and in such places as, in the actual condition of things, the Government of India may determine to be really suited to them." It seems to me clear that we cannot recognise the proposal to hold simultaneous examinations in India and England without disregarding this principle, unless indeed the whole existing system of making appointments to the higher ranks of the Indian Civil Servicees, be at the same time revised and altered.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieut. W. C. Lockhart-Muir, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

General Low, Commanding the Oudh District, takes ten days' leave from the 10th instant.

Capt. C. M. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' extension of leave.

Capt. F. G. Heaven, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, has been transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Lieut. P. A. Smurthwaite, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted extension of leave, on medical certificate.

Lieut. H. G. Benn, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, has been granted six months' leave.

Lieut. R. H. Raymond, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Capt. D. C. W. Harrison, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for one year.

Previlege leave of absence in India, for sixty days' from the 21st August inclusive, is granted to Surgeon-Major H. H. Nicholson, A.M.S.

General leave of absence in India, for the period specified against their names, is granted to the undermentioned Officers:—Captain W. S. Burrell 2nd Battalion the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, from the 9th August to the 15th October. Surgeon-Captain J. Paterson, Army Medical Staff, from the 15th August to the 15th October.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HOME MILITARY CHARGES.

The *Rast Goftar* observes:—Since Lord Northbrook brought to the notice of the House of Lords the question of the Indian Home Charges he has met with a sympathetic response from some of the highest quarters in England. The Duke of Argyll took up the parable the other day and told the peers of the Gilded Chamber that, if there were any suspicion in India that for the purposes of party Government the people of India were being charged with expenses which ought really to be defrayed by England, it would have the worst possible effect. His Grace seems to be unaware of the fact that there is something much stronger than a "suspicion" in India of the iniquities of these charges, that the educated portions of the community are keenly alive to the injustice, and that the initiative of Lord Northbrook has spurred them on to agitate the matter. The other day the Bombay public adopted a weighty memorial to Parliament on the motion of Professor Gokhle of Poona, who made an able and instructive speech on the occasion. The Home Military Charges have increased from two million sterling thirty years ago, to near five millions last year, which, taking exchange into account, is more than three times the original amount.

AN "EPOCH-MAKING EVENT."

Says the *Rast Goftar*: The first meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on the reformed basis may be regarded as an epoch-making event. Though the elective principle has not been recognized in the Act itself, there was nothing in it to prevent its application by Government, and it must, in fairness, be admitted that neither the Supreme nor the Provincial Governments have been averse to, or even very illiberal in, the exercise of the discretion which has been vested in them by law. The existing Councils are the outcome of a judicious mixture of the principles of nomination and election. On the whole, the members returned to the Bombay Council, whether nominated or recommended by constituencies, are good enough. Nay, if any exception can be taken, thus far, it is against a member or two who have got in by the recommendation of popular bodies. The first meeting of the Council was an important event, on account of its enlargement as well as on account of the submission to it of the Statement of the Provincial Budget for discussion.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses: The enlarged Legislative Council of the Presidency held its first sitting on the 27th ultimo; and judging from the amount of the business done, and the solid speeches made thereat, it seems to have begun exceedingly well. The President welcomed the non-official members in a cordial spirit which the welcome "guests" of the deliberative assembly were not slow to reciprocate. It was a touching spectacle, the interchange of civilities—there being such a profusion of roses and kisses all round. It seemed to be forgotten that only nine weeks ago there was enacted in that very Council Hall, but before altogether a different body, a drama which compared with that of the 27th July was altogether cast in a different mould. The atmosphere of the hall then smelt of the smoke of gun-powder. There were fire and fury and a good deal of "cheek" in the tongue of our ruling elders. The supercilious way and contumely to which the deputation of the Sarvajanik Sabha was treated was the subject of much hostile and indignant criticism in the native press. We are glad, therefore, to notice that the interval between has been one of general repentance! Anyhow, its hastening and salutary effects, greatly assisted by outside criticism, were plainly discernible in the Council Hall ten days ago. It is to be devoutly hoped that the conciliatory mood of mind displayed by the President will continue.

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER'S DEPARTMENT.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks: Dr. Deskmukh's striking exposure of the way the affairs of the Chemical Analyser's department seem to be managed deserves more than passing notice. In his letter of January last he made statements serious enough for a Surgeon-General, mindful of the reputation of his department, to boldly challenge without a day's delay. In fact, the *British Medical Journal* has said quite as much in its April number. We here are, of course, familiar with the official policy of trusting to time to bury in oblivion official sins; but it would be interesting to know what the *British Medical Journal* has to say on the studied silence of our Surgeon-General, who was publicly challenged by Dr. Deshmukh and by the journal itself in its issue of April last. But so far the subject had confined itself to the ways of the Surgeon-General's department and the manner of making public appointments. Now, however, we are directly concerned with the work of a highly-paid and responsible officer and his no less responsible department, and we should be wanting in our duty if we did not call public attention to the most extraordinary statements of Dr. Deshmukh, which are still going unchallenged. Apart from the serious legal aspects of the question, the public have a right to know if Government have sanctioned the head of the Chemical Analyser's department enjoying the hot months on the hills and drawing full pay for simply signing up analysis which he has neither conducted personally nor checked the details of.

The *Gujerati* writes:—Dr. M. G. Deshmukh's first letter, which appeared some time ago in the *British Medical Journal*, called forth strong observations in its editorial columns reflecting on the administration of the department of the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay. Dr. Barry, in reply, contented himself with the bare statement that evidence in Courts of law is given by the officer who has actually made the analysis and not by a superior who has *ex-officio* signed his subordinate's reports, that his *locum tenens* during his absence on leave was a competent man, and that Dr. Deshmukh resigned because Government could not allow him according to rules to engage in private practice. The latter has now addressed a letter to the *British Medical Journal* in which he complains that Dr. Barry has not met the allegations made by him. "The gravamen of my charge against the department ent," observes Dr. Deshmukh, "was that the head of the department during the time of Dr. Barry's absence on leave confined himself merely to signing the reports of analysis and examinations conducted by me, his then assistant, and did not do any analytical work himself as he was required and supposed to do, and that much the same state of affairs was noticeable during the time that Dr. Barry was qualifying himself for the permanent appointment." As the latter has not met these allegations in a specific manner, Dr. Deshmukh has put a series of questions on the working of the department requiring specific answers. It is now for Dr. Barry to give satisfactory and specific replies to the points raised in Dr. Deshmukh's letter.

THE PRABHAS-PATTAN RIOT.

The *Indu Prakash*, referring to H. E. the Governor's message declining to meet Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji in regard to the Prabhas-Pattan riot, asks: Is this statesmanlike? In connection with the Prabhas-Pattan riot Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji went to Poona to personally represent the matter to H. E. the Governor, who, through his Private Secretary, told Mr. Lakhmidas that the Governor could not grant him an interview, that Government cannot recognise his title to intervene in the affairs of the Junagad State, and that the Hindus of the Pattan or Mr. Lakhmidas as their representative should communicate through the proper channel. Of course, technically his Excellency is quite correct, and no fault could be found with him. But the Governor of a Presidency is not a red-tape machine, pure and simple, that can be only approached in each and every case through official doors. His Excellency might have gone a little outside the official routine to give an interview. But, if his Excellency's political conscience is of such an extra superfine order that it shocks at the bare idea of a stranger intervening in the affairs of a Native State, his Excellency might have at least couched the letter in more graceful and kind terms. The rigid, cold, stern, impassive and almost stolid character of the letter would not please anybody, and the sufferers and the relatives of the dead will look in vain for any words of sympathy in it.

The *Gujerati* observes: We can well appreciate the desire of the Bombay Government not to interfere in the affairs of a First Class Native State like Junagad. But we know how scrupulously this stern attitude of strict neutrality is maintained by the paramount power in its dealings with Native States. The reply given by the local government to Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji could have been easily couched in more polite and less offensive terms. Supposing instead of the gentle Hindoos who were massacred so ruthlessly, the victims had unfortunately been non-Asiatics, would a representative of the aggrieved community have been treated in this manner? Would government have preached the principle of strict neutrality under those circumstances? Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji scarcely desired the local government to disrespect the Junagad State by ignoring its rights and authority, but was simply anxious to secure their prompt co-operation with the local officials through the Political Agent. We must confess we see nothing objectionable in this course, and even when government did not feel disposed to comply with his request, there was no reason why his Excellency could not have communicated his views in less objectionable terms. The heart-rending atrocities committed at Prabhas-Patan would have evoked loud outbursts of feeling from a more exciteable community than the Hindoos. His Excellency has had experience of the incident which shocked Bombay some time ago, and it would have been neither improper nor graceless for him to have expressed his sympathy with those whose feelings have been so sorely wounded instead of telling one of their representatives in a curt and brusque manner, that the latter had no business to interfere in the matter.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

The District Magistrate began an inquiry on Monday at Mussoorie into the charges against Messrs. Wilson and Munton, Directors, Mr. Moss, Manager, and Mr. Greenway, Accountant and Assistant Manager, of the Himalaya Bank. Charges of criminal breach of trust as bankers, conspiracy to cheat, abetment, making false statements knowingly issuing false certificates, and corruptly using false balance-sheets were preferred. The Prosecutor described these offences as defined in the Penal Code, and stated what must be proved. He then gave an outline of the evidence he should bring forward, and quoted from the balance-sheets, reports, and correspondence, to show

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

More late rest than usual will attach to the naval manœuvres this year, as owing to the unfortunate loss of the "Victoria," the attention of the public will be concentrated on the reports of the evolutions, which it is to be hoped will be as full of detail as in former years. Round the Irish coasts the inhabitants are beginning to look forward eagerly to the coming of the fleets, which will liven up many dull spots for a short time. The scheme of the manœuvres is an interesting one. The fleets are of fairly equal strength, as the torpedo-boats with which Admiral Fitzroy is provided should be of great assistance to him; without them of course, he would be decidedly inferior in force. If the manœuvres are only favoured with fair weather, further experiments are to be made with a view to solve the difficult problem of coaling at sea. France and Russia appear, from all accounts, to have devised a means of safely carrying out this important operation, and there is no reason, but rather the contrary, that we should not be equally successful.

The growling among naval officers at the number of uniforms with which they are obliged to provide themselves is growing in intensity every day. It certainly seems curious, to say the least of it, that sailors should need so many more varieties of dress than soldiers, and there seems no valid reason why the number of uniforms should not be reduced by half. At sea a naval officer rarely wears anything but a frock-coat or monkey jacket in the daytime and a mess jacket for dinner, and frequently an officer will serve through a long commission without ever wearing a cocked hat, gold-laced trousers, or a full-dress coat. We don't want to have cocked hats done away with, as a sailor should have a little swagger in his shore-going kit, and the cocked hat is a historic naval head-dress; but we certainly think that the gold-laced trousers and the evening swallow-tail, which is hardly ever worn, might be thrown overboard. Also several minor details might be altered to advantage.

Recently there has been some discussion in the service papers on the subject of the work done at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, more especially with reference to the acting sub-lieutenants, who have to go to Greenwich to pass in theoretical subjects before being confirmed in their rank. It is quite time that the attention of the public was drawn to this institution, over which large sums of public money are annually wasted. We are quite aware that, since twelve years ago, great improvements in the discipline and course of study at the college have been effected; not before they were wanted, as any one who remembers the R.N.C. in 1880 will readily admit. Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby did good work there in 1881, but he could not move the college away from London, and no less drastic measure will have any permanent effect for good. The fact of the matter is that the college is too near London, and that young men will be young men; consequently the short time at Greenwich which should be devoted to study is very frequently differently employed, and as a consequence many promising young officers have either more or less compromised their careers, or been lost to the service for good. What is required is that the college should be moved to some more secluded spot, where there would be less temptation to idle, and more incentives to work, and the fine buildings of the Naval College should be devoted to some other purpose. If our prescription were adopted, much better results would be obtained from a much smaller expenditure, and all officers would profit by their stay at the Naval College, which is very often far from being the case at present.

The result of the recent rifle match at Bisley between the Regulars and Volunteers, in which the Volunteers were victorious, must not lead the public to imagine that the standard of efficiency in musketry is higher among our citizen soldiers than it is among our infantry of the line, as such is very far from being the case. Bad as the shooting of an average Thomas Atkins may be from a marksman's point of view, the shooting of the average Volunteer is infinitely worse; but he is in no way to be blamed for this state of things. Whereas the regular soldier is compelled to fire annually 190 rounds of ball, and is conveyed to and from the range at Government expense, the Volunteer is only asked to fire thirty rounds, and has frequently—in fact, almost invariably—to make a considerable journey to the rifle range at his own expense. Under the circumstances, therefore, except in the case of a favoured few, the Volunteers efficiency as a shot is almost *nil*; but, bad as it is, it appears probable that it will soon vanish altogether unless energetic measures are taken to preserve open spaces for range purposes in the vicinity of our towns. Modern rifles cannot be safely fired in the neighbourhood of closely-populated districts, and musketry cannot be learned theoretically.

Apropos of musketry, the annual course fired at present by soldiers of the line might be advantageously altered in several respects. For instance, what can be the use of allowing a soldier to fire away round after round at long ranges when he cannot hit the target at two or three hundred yards? Surely common sense tells us that it would be better that indifferent shots should practise at short ranges only, and that none but fair shots at the shorter distances should be allowed to fire at six hundred to eight hundred yards. All military authorities are agreed that it is at the short ranges that the battles of the future will be lost and won; this being granted, how can we better train our soldiers than by making them cool and accurate shots at ranges from 500 yards downwards? The only obstacles in the way of this reform are the conservative tendencies of soldiers of the old school, whose natural instinct is to combat all innovations, on the unassailable ground that all reforms are rubbish and the invention of the evil one.

The works on the East Pier of Dover harbour, now that the Prince of Wales has made his visit, will be commenced immediately. Dover has always been looked upon as the most advanced point of defence against an enemy, and it is highly desirable that it should be an efficient harbour as well as a fortress. The works will now be pushed forward with energy, but it will be some years before they can be completed.

It has just been announced at the Admiralty that the 'Orion' is to be commissioned as tender to the 'Camperdown' to take her crew while she is undergoing repairs.

The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Standard' gives fuller particulars of the loss of the Russian cruiser "Vitiaz.' Captain Zarine, off Genssan, on the north-east coast of Coren, where she went upon the rocks in the early part of last May. It was thought at the time that she was lodged fast upon a ledge of rocks, and would remain there till wrecking pumps and gear were obtained from either of the English docks at Shanghai or the Japanese dock at Nagasaki. Several applications for tenders for saving her were made at Shanghai within the last week, but there was some difficulty over the money, and eventually the contract was placed with the Mitsui-Bishi Dock, Nagasaki, and appliances and men were sent up to her assistance, but a gale coming on meanwhile, the vessel slipped off into deep water; fortunately no lives were lost. The 'Vitiaz' was a steel cruiser sheathed with teak, having a steel protective deck. She was of 2,930 tons displacement, 248 feet long by 46 beam, with engines of 3,600 horse-power. She had an armament of ten 6 inch guns, and the usual equipment of quick-firing machines and torpedo-tubes. She was built at Cronstadt in 1884, and cost £125,000, since when fully half as much again had been expended in adding to her efficiency. There are still hopes that she may be floated.

It is not to the power of the ram, or to the comparative disadvantages of big ships, that the eyes of naval men have been opened, but to the lack of stability of the vessels under them. The "St James's Gazette" expresses the current thought afloat when it asks, "What is the degree of confidence we are to give in future to the fluent assurances of constructors that their ships possess such and such qualities of buoyancy and stability if those which have been given hitherto have been rudely shaken by the instantaneous capsizing and sinking of the 'Victoria,' after receiving in a modified form, exactly the kind of blow she was built to receive and survive. Nobody can read the narratives of the disaster, whether official or unofficial, without coming to the conclusion that neither Admiral Tryon nor any of his officers and men in the least expected the ship to behave as she did. If the Admiral had foreseen what was about to happen, he would not have kept his men below and his engines going. The order to countermand the boats of the squadron, followed as it was by the order to steam ahead at the moderate speed of seven knots towards a shore some two and a half miles away, clearly amount to proof that the Admiral expected his vessel to float upright for at least half an hour. We know that she did capsize and go to the bottom in a few minutes. We do not blame Admiral Tryon for not foreseeing what happened. He acted on the assurances give him by the 'experts,' that the "Victoria" could be safely subjected to such and such shocks and strains. She was put to the test and broke down most hopelessly. How many of our ships provable on paper to be capable of wonders would do any better?"

It appears that, owing to the large size of the casting that will be required, the 'Camperdown' cannot be repaired at Malta, but will have eventually to be sent home. The damage inflicted on her by the recent collision is not as serious as was at first reported, the ram itself being intact, though the stem of the ship and the backing of the ram are much injured. It would be an error, however, to assume that a vessel would always suffer as much injury in ramming an opponent, as, if the Camperdown had been steaming ahead at ten or twelve knots an hour, instead of being almost stationary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 8.

Heyman, Capt, Bo, Marine Batta, on duty, from Deolalee.
Harrison, Capt, 4th Bo Rifles, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 9.

Scott, Col, 5th Bo L I, from duty, from Deolalee.
Grace, Lt, 5th Bo L I, on duty, from Deolalee.
Sargent, 2nd Lt, 5th Bo L I, on duty.

AUGUST 10.

Glasfurd, Lt, Bo, 4th Inft H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Johnston, Capt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from Umballa.
Hudson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Multan.
Going, Lt, Bo, S W Borderers, on duty, from Poona.
Burlton, Capt, M, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.
Davoren, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Chitty, Lt, Bo, 5th L I, on duty, to Poona.

AUGUST 10.

Bullock, Lt, Bengal, Bhopa Batta, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th August.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
2. The following drills will take place next week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 15th instant, 6 30 p.m.—25 pr. gun drill.
Friday, 18th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 15th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 18th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 9th instant and posted to No 2 Sub-division No 1 Company:—No 325 Gunner W A Hodgert.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt, B V A

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—5th Bo Cavy (Sind Horse—Daffadr Allah Bakhsh Khan to be Jamadar vice Jemadar Sakha Mat Shah, pensioned.

2nd Battn B B and C I Rifly Vol Rifle Corps—Capt F G Heaven is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Lieut R H Raymond, 2nd Battn Ri Lan Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut H G Benn, S C, Sqn Officer, 3rd Bo (Q O) Light Cavy, for six months and Capt D C W Harrison, S C, Second in Command (Offig Commdt) 4th Regt (1st Battn Rifle Regt) Bo Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers and Medical Warrant officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified:—Capt C M Imbat, I S C, three months, private affairs; Lieut P A Smurthwaite, I S C, till 17th Septr 1893, medical certificate; and Assist Apothy J H Farrell, Sub-Medical Dept, one month.

The undermentioned officer and Medical Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut W G Lockhart-Mure I S C; and Assist Apothy J B Farrell, Sub-Medical Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to the temporary half-pay list, with effect from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut P A Smurthwaite, I S C.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is hereby granted to the following Ministers of the American Marathi Mission:—Reverends Tukaram Sukaji Detho, Bapuji Lenaji Chanikar, Zakhoba Hanamant Gorde, and Shetiba Fakiroba Gaikwad.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Col C Wodehouse, C I E, proceeding on leave:—Lieut Col F M Hunter, C B, C S I, to act as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, and Comdt, Kolhapur Infantry Corps; Lieut Col R V Stace, C B, to act as Political Agent, Cutch; Lieut Col C W H Sealy to act as First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast; Mr F S V Fitz Gerald to act as First Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; Capt J S Ashby to act as Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; Capt M T Lyde to act as Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; and Lieut L Harrington to act as Fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In modification of Government H E the Governor in Council is pleased, as a temporary measure, to appoint Rao Bahadur Kasinath Balkrishna Marathe to be Additional First Class Subordinate Judge at Dharwar, and to invest him with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Dharwar District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Azam Bhuvandas Jaykisandas, extra Head Karkun of taluka Nadiad in the district of Kaira, is appointed a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Mr C W Chitty, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments of second class Subordinate Judges vice Mr. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, removed from the list of Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare to be substantive first grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Lalubhai Pranvallabh Parikh to be sub pro tem first grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji to be substantive second grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale to be sub pro tem second grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre to be substantive third grade Subordinate Judge. Rao Saheb Govind Balvantrao Lagvate to be sub pro tem, third grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Majumdar to be substantive forth grade Subordinate Judge.

H E in Council is further pleased to make the following promotions of second class Subordinate Judges vice Mr Krishnaji Parashram Gadgil, retired:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale to be substantive second grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Annaji Naro ambas to be sub pro tem, second grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Mohonrai Dolarai to be substantive third grade Subordinate Judge; and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Sadashiv Risvadkar to be sub pro tem third grade Subordinate Judge.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the order of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay appointing Mr A K Oliver to be sub pro tem Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations, Master and Registrar in Equity and Taxing Officer of the High Court from the date of Mr C E Fox's delivering over charge of his appointment or until further orders.

Surgn-Lieut-Col S M Salaman, M D, Supdt, Yeravda Central Jail, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs from the 1st Septr 1893, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt H Herbert, F R C S, to act as Supdt of the Central Jail at Yeravda during the absence of Surgn-Lieut-Col S M Salaman, or pending further orders.

M L J Mountford, I C S, Assist Collr in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S L Batche or, I C S Assist Collr and Magte first class, Bijapur to be a visitor of the district Jail at Bijapur

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Doveton, I C S Assist Collr and Magte first class Surat to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Surat.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J McNeill, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte, first class, Dharwar and Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Dattatraya, acting Huzur Deputy Collr and Magte, first class, Dharwar, to be Visitors of the District Jail at Dharwar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W A Weir, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte, first class, Ahmedabad, to be a Visitor of the District and Dhulliakot Jails at Ahmedabad.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr Syad Nurud-din Khan, Assist Judge, Dharwar, with the appellate jurisdiction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Macnaghten, M A, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E G Oliver to be fourth grade Dep Cons of Forests vice Mr R P Ryan.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr R A L Moore, I C S, to act as Deputy Commr and Dist Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier, with effect from the date of taking charge, pending further orders; and Rao Saheb Chotiram Girdhardas to act as sixth grade Deputy Collr in Sind during the absence of Khan Bahadur Shekh Sadik Ali valad Sher Ali on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Azam Govind Raghunath Dabholkar, Assist Demarcation Officer, West Thana, is appointed to discharge the current duties of the Forest Settlement Officers, East and West Thana, during the absence of Mr J P Orr, I C S, or until further orders, without increase of salary or allowances.

Mr A F Woolburn, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Tuljaram Chunilal Khandvala, L M and S has been placed on general duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Wright, Assist Engr, second grade, passed the examination prescribed in the Public Works Code.

Mr F Wright is promoted to the rank of Assist Engr, first grade, sub pro tem.

BY H. M.'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, Appeals Side.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Balkrishna Ramchandra Oka, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of a Khandesh District.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Ganesh Laxman Kopergaon, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Khandesh District.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Northern Division.

Mr J W A Weir, I C S, delivered over and Mr W Doderet, I C S, received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Bussar Divn, Surat, on the 19th ultimo.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Waman Balkrishna Deshmande, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of taluka Karjat in the Ahmednagar Dist, is confirmed in that grade.

Rao Saheb Vinayek Appaji Gunte, B A, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of taluka Indapur in the Poona Dist, is confirmed in that grade.

Southern Division.

In consequence of the absence of Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Ramji dasar, Chitnis to the Collector of Ratnagiri, on three months' leave without allowances, commencing from the 11th July 1893, the following arrangements are made:—Rao Saheb Raghvendra Sahaji Nagarka Mamlatdar of Rajapur, to be Chitnis to the Collector of Ratnagiri; and Rao Saheb Rango Krishna Bhandiwad, Mamlatdar of Nagoina in the Kolaba District, to act as fourth grade Mamlatdar of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District.

MUNE'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
C	Hoseini	993	Raffin	Jedda		B & P S N Co
H&J	Sabarmati	523	Adam	Not fixed		Shped&Co
K	Taf	878	Hannah	Not fixed	15-8	H C Joosub
M	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Not fixed		H A Assam
N	Tannadice	1243	Hablcort	Mauritius	11-8	H C Joosub
P	Et helaida	1705	Airby	Marseilles	12-8	J Mackintosh
Alongside						
H	Satr unji	517	Keyzer	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
H	Ghara puri					Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	821	Badroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Formosa	2615	Bishop	China		P & O Co
2	Peninsular	2712	Loggin	London	11-8	P & O Co
3	Singapore	2341	Canepa	Genoa	21-8	C Barbero
4	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China		P & O Co
7	Rt. Commander	2731	Thomas	Havre	21-8	K Nixon
9	Imaum	2705	Pemberthy	Not fixed		K Nixon
10	Niagara	1970	McConochie	Liverpool	13-8	K Nixon&Co
12	Rufford Hall	2486	Fowler	Karachi	15-8	E Bates & Co
15	Arapahoe	3134	Wale	Marseilles	12-8	J Mackintosh

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Marq. Bacquehem	Wallueschnigg	Trieste.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Rosetta s	Gadd	China, &c,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

August.
6 Maharani, s.....Elliott.....Ranzoon, July 27.
Gulf of Martaban, s...Kay.....Tegal Java, July 24.
Holkar, sp.....Peterkin.....Liverpool, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

August 6.—Steamer Malda and ship Dunstaffnage.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

August.
5 Benares, s.....Hamburg.
7 Chanda, s.....Bombay.
Kohinur, s.....Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

August.
7 Benares, s.....Hamburg.
Chanda, s.....Bombay.
Kohinur, s.....Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Monroe, s—12 bales blotting paper, H D Pudumjee; 200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios, s—8 cases silvered plate glass, Shamjee Lilladur

FROM LONDON.

Canton, s—22 cases tobacco, Essoffally Russooljee; 6 cases tobacco, Badroo Hn Nurumoohmo, 8 cases cheese and bacon, and 10 cases claret, Treacher and Co; 14 cases varnish, T F Bengalee.

Formosa, s—14 cases printed books, &c, Thacker and Co; 9 cases printed books, Hadhabhai Almarsan Sagoon; 2 bales writing papers, B Furdoonjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Canton, s—7 cases pianos, Rose and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

La Seyne, s—3 cases claret, Hon Secy, Byculla Club.

FROM MARSEILLES

La Seyne, s—10 cases vermouth, Cutler Palmer and Co; 2 cases wine, L C Pinto.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix, s—8 cases blotting papers, Hussonally Abdulally. Amphitrite, s—13 cases soap, M Cassomjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Niagara, s—25 bales wool, Coverjee Vasonjee; 35 bales cotton fly, R R Parak and Co; 37 bales cotton waste, V Pragjee; 170 bales cotton fly, and 30 bales twist waste, Pragjee Heerjee and Co; 227 bales cotton waste, and 5 bales twist waste, Owen and Keli.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular, s—8 boxes silver coins, (Rs 74,700), B Cursetjee; 12 cases indigo, the Bombay Co; 10 bales skins, P Shamjee; 1 cwt ivory, N Meanee.

FOR DUNKIRK

Et Commander, s—2,0 1 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 80 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—5,547 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 215 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Etbelaida, s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arapahoe, s—1,00) cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Singapore, s—4,000 cwts mowrasced, 6,024 cwts rapeseed, 6,024 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Arapahoe,—931 cwts myrabollam-, O Martin and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore, s—7,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore, s—2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Novasa, s—100 bales cotton, Nansee C Sethna; 150 bales cotton, Pestonjee Eduljee Gazdar; 106 bales cotton, R Lachmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Formosa, s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 208 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 200 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 10 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 146 bales twist, A Jamsetjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Formosa, s—175 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, A Jamsetjee.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 11.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

771—J C Cama—Hormusji Fakirji and other—Pirozshaw Ruttonji Sagoo—Brown and M—art heard.

764—Craigie, L and G—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China vs Haroon Jacob—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

77 —Chalk, W and S—Yeshodabai and another vs Ramchandra Tookaram Hajib—Balkrishna and P.

765—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Syed Abdul Huk Kurnaikar—Brown and M.

774—Chalk, W and S—Vitha das Ramdas and another vs Jeha Ratna and others—Payne, G and S, and E & G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

803-92—Chalk, W and S—Vaidchand Sewlal vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thothee—Edgelow and G—Part heard.

31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Shamjee Govindjee and others—Bicknell M and M.

637-91—Bicknell M and M—Shamjee Govindjee and others vs Solomon David Sassoon and another—Browe and M.

459-92—Craigie, L and G—N C Macleod and another vs Vizbhookh andas Nagurdas—Muljee and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

15-93—Payne, G and S—Abdulla Khan bin Abdul Rehman vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina—Ardesir H and D.

1-93—E Wilkin—Keswalal Sewram Udyapaka vs Canjee Dewjee and another

313-92—M H Khan—Jabadoo Jiwajee vs Luxmon Jiwajee Patel Wagle—Balkrishna and P.

68-93 In person (a pauper)—Sackoobai and others vs Saraswatib i—In person

105-92—Thakurdas Dan i C—Assar Virjee vs Khatao Natha and others—Edgelow and G

670-2—Little, S, N and B—F Y Smith and others vs Tibhowandas Mangal as—Nanu and H

44-93—Daphtary and F—Gotumbai vs Tulsidas Lulloobhoy Mody—Bhaishunker and K.

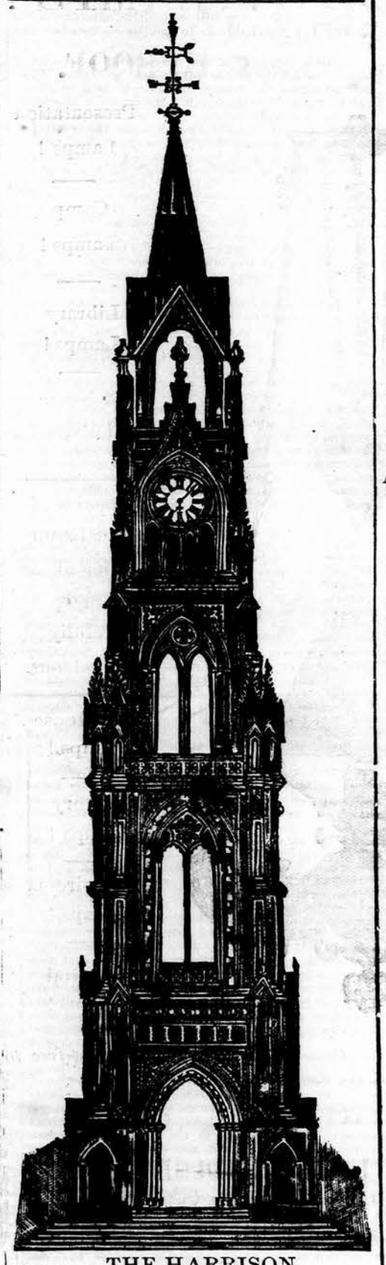
49-93—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsidas Lulloobhoy Mody vs Gotumtai—Daphtary and F.

A SIBERIAN Exhibition is to be opened at Moscow early in 1895, and preparations are already in progress for rendering it a thoroughly comprehensive and representative public exposition of all that is worth knowing of Russia's huge dependency in the north-eastern section of our hemisphere. The Russian Government is itself comparatively ignorant of the extent of the great natural riches of its subsidiary empire the desultory and feeble exploitation of which has thus far practically left untouched its great but dormant industrial resources and capabilities. The want of transport has hitherto, it is true, seriously retarded Siberian development, but that want will shortly be at least partially supplied.

Matchmaking on behalf of crowned heads is a fascinating pursuit in all parts of the world, and the latest addition to the list of possible Royal bridegrooms is the Khedive. A Vienna correspondent tells us that his desire to find a wife is one of the reasons for his stay in Constantinople. There are two eligible Turkish Princesses, both being seventeen years old—one Naime, the daughter of the Sultan; the other, Emine, his niece. But it is most improbable that the old custom which forbids Turkish Princesses to marry out of the country will be departed from, and it is considered more probable that Abbas Pacha will marry another Princess who also resides in Constantinople. This is a grandniece of Ismail Pacha, an Egyptian Princess and second cousin of the Khedive. She too is about seventeen years old.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

NOTICES.



THE HARRISON CLOCK TOWER, ALIGARH.

The above is an Illustration of the Tower of the Institute at Aligarh, in the North-West Provinces, erected by the leading inhabitants, under the advice and direction of J. A. Harrison, Esq., C.S., Collector of Aligarh, and from the design of Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Executive Engineer of the Agra Division.

The Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell, the three bells weighing 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and made of the best gun-metal. The Clock has four opal glazed illuminating dials, the diameter of each being 6 feet. It has the finest English dead-beat escapement and maintaining power; all gun-metal wheels and bearings and a planed iron bed frame; and four sets of inside balanced gilt hands.

This magnificent Clock was manufactured and fitted up by

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Tower and Turret Clock and Chronometer Makers,

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The Best Dressing

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

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Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
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Most Cooling and Reviving.
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Refreshing, Invigorating.
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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID
or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET.

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DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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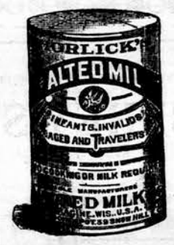
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Horlick's Malted Milk.



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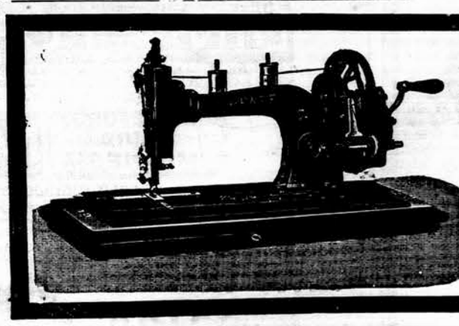

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The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
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PEPSINE PEARLS
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SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the ears, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From The Hospital Reports (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the patient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Consumptive patients experience a feeling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.
« Dr GAY, *Gaze des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet* March, 12th, 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »
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Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the **Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic** subjects and children.

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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
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Can be obtained of M. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

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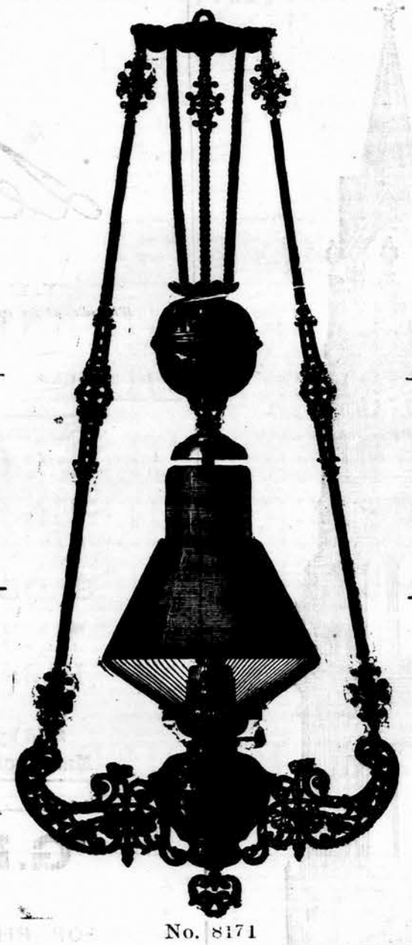
STORMPROOF & PUNKAHPROOF.

Billiard Lamps ! — Church Lamps ! — Drawingroom Lamps ! — Verandah Lamps !



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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.
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UNRIVALLED
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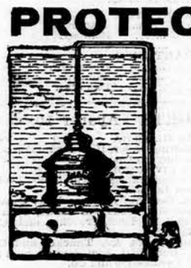
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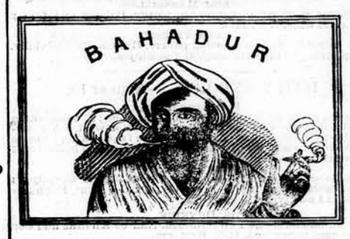

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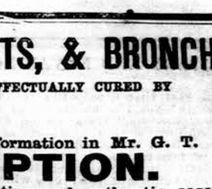

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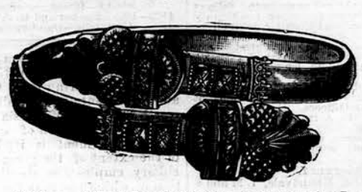
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